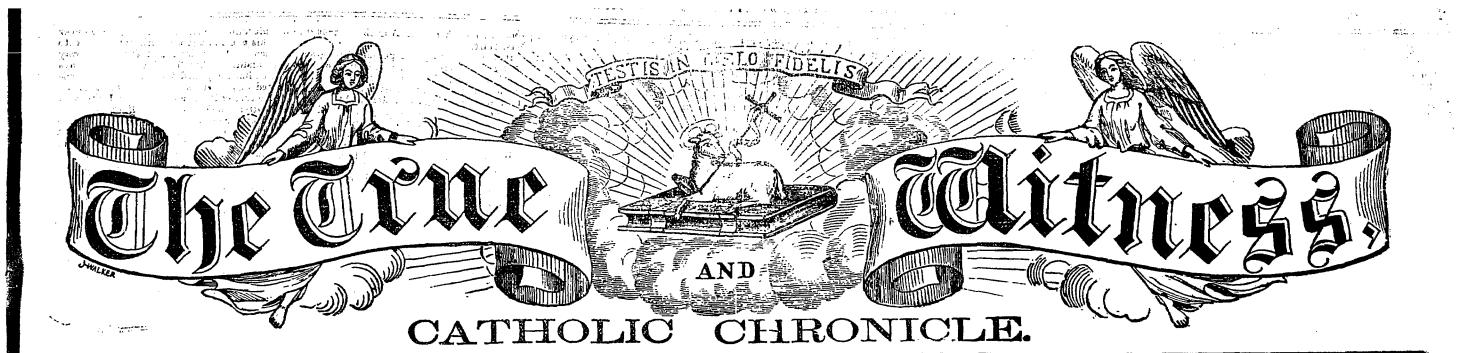
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VOL. XXXVI.---NO. 27.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886.

TO PROTESTANTS.

Address from Archbisbop Lynch of Torento.

IS GRACE OFFERS SOME KINDLY COUNSEL ON THE CONTROVERSIES OF THE DAY -AN APPEAL TO CAST AWAY THE FETTERS OF PREJUDICE AND IGNOR-ANCE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of oronto, has just issued the following timely ldress to the Protestant portion of the opulation :---

our Protestant Friends :

I feel that I should not allow the controersies of the present time to pass away rithout taking some advantage of them in vor of truth.

There are two classes of men, both of which hold very respectable positions in ociety, who adopt views totally opposite, he one condemning and the other justifying he same act, and as a consequence the conroversies are continued with great vigor nd, perhaps, I should add, with acrimony. All now that the speakers and writers on the Conservative side of politics are hostile, litically speaking, to the Liberals, and the aberals in turn disapprove of the Conservaes. Let a stranger read the speeches and ritings of one party only, he would natu-ally conclude that the opposition party was oroughly corrupt and imbecile. To come to proper understanding of the facts of the se, one must read the pretensions of both arlies. If he does not he cannot draw a

oper conclusion. Now, dear friends, this phase of humanity not new in this world. for people from the riest times have differed strangely and idely in their appreciation of men and nings. This is particularly noticeable in natters connected with the Catholic Church. People have condemned as idolatrous and wicked many of her doctrines and practices according to their own peculiar views, and not according to the views taken by the Catholic Church. Protestants consider the bow which Catholics make toward the images of Christ and His Saints as idolatrous, but atholics consider it as an act of reverence aid to the beings represented by such im-In the Bouse of Lords in England the g6a. embers of that august assembly, according a most ancient custom, make a reverential ow or bend the knee to the throne whenever do nothing for him. He raved, howled and prayed, declared that he had seen the Evil One, ow or bend the knee to the throne whenever considered so in a Catholic bowing to an nage of Christ or His saints. The al meaning of bowing toward the throne to reverence the authority represented by A child does not commit idolatry who

with a host of ministers of the Established Church, are striking examples. Among the laity the names of duchesses, earls, marquises, peers of the realm, gentlemen of distinction of both army and navy, as well as of the learned professions, have swelled prodigiously the number of converts. We might mention among these the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Den-

bigh, Lord Bury, etc. These having carefully sought the truth obtained it. As we are all bound by the most serious obligations to seek after truth, by the command of Christ Himself, who says, "Seek and you shall find," let us by obeying His command find root and peace for our souls. If this were universally done we would have no false religious in the world, and much less prejudice against the truth of Christ, as it is promulgated by the Catholic Church. I would, therefore, with all true respect beg to suggest to Protestant friends not to believe implicitly a true every assertion or quotation of so called Catholics or of Protestants against the Catholic Church.

I am, my dear friends, Your sincere well wisher, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,

Archbishop of Toronto. St. Michael's Palace, Feb. 2.

A MOCK LORD'S SUPPER.

HOW THE PROPOSER OF IT WAS INSTAN-TANEOUSLY DRIVEN MAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-A special from Harrisburg, Pa., says: On Thursday morning there was a jovial crowd in a hotel at Millersburg, Dauphin County, and, while they were imbib ing, Samuel Meeter, a patent medicine peddler, entered. A discussion followed on religious subjects, and Meeter dared then, to indulge in an imitation of the Lord's Supper. They sgreed to have it with beer and bread, and accordingly a glass was filled with that beverage. They then knelt in mock humility, and with beer is one hard and bread with that beverage. They then knelt in mock humility, and with beer in one hand and bread freat cloven feet, painted horns, and eyes that flashed fire. With wild yells the men rushed cut in the open air and scattered in every direction. Finally all of them reached their homes except Meter, who was away for a long time and at last arrived a maniac. He was put to bed and physicians summoned, but they could do nothing for him. He raved, howled and waved dedleved that he had some the Full One and that he was lost. His torture was terrible, but nothing could be done to relieve him, and he died in the wildest agony.

MOB RULE IN LONDON

A MASS MEETING OF STARVING ME-CHANICS INCITED TO RIOT.

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES BY LEADING SOCIALISTS-THE MOB CONTROL THE CITY FOR NEARLY SIX HOURS-CLUBS, RESIDENCES AND SHOPS SACKED AND POINTS-EVERYTHING QUIET AT MID-NIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 8 .- The "starving mechanics" of London held a mass meeting to day in Trafalgar Square, around the Nelson monument, which resulted in a riot. The proceedings were opened with an assemblage of 10,000 men. The polico were present in large numbers. They saw at cnce that the Socialist element of London greatly predominated in the crowd, which was also managed by well known Socialists, and extraordinary vigilance was ordered to preserve the peace at all hazards. Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Mr. Burns, who ran as a Socialist candidate in Nottingham at the recent elections. He sneered at the police and acted as if he wished to bring about a conflict between them and the people. Finally, he ascended the pedestal of the Nelson column for the purpose of delivering an harangue. He was well aware that this act would not be tolerated, and the police politely ordered him to get down. This he refused to do, appealing to the crowd to resist " interference with the exercise of popular rights." The efficers, however, were determined, and they pushed their way through the excited and resisting mass of humanity, and by force removed Burns from the pedca tal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented, and the streets adjacent were packed with surging mobs. Burns had now been humility, and with beer in one hand and bread in the other. Meeter went along distributing a bite and a sup to each. Suddenly, when he was about half through, a strange noise was heard, and, looking up, the men saw a sight that made their blood run cold and froze the marrow in their bonos. As near as the men could describe it, they declare it was an immense ill-formed and foul beast with great cloven feet, mainted horns, and eves that against the monument. He quickly reascended the pedestal, accompanied by a number of other Socialist leaders. Burns bore a red flag, and he waved it to the assem-blage as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. Ho was greeted with deafening shouts, repeated again and again. Burns now leisurely finished his address. He then smashed i. After Burns had been driven read fiercely-worded resolutions. These de-nounced the authors of the present distress in nounced the authors of the present distress in England ; demanded that Parliament start Gallery wall and the Cirlton Club steps,

public works to give employment and bread to the tens of thousands of deserving men

was split up into many divisions by being essentially English-it made a frightful de- that had the courage and ability to grapple forced Jown different streets by the pressure from Trafalgar square to get near the occurrences at the club houses,

and the various divisions started off hooting, howling and challenging the authorities. The invaded streets were at once ubandoned to the rioters, who finding themselves no longer opposed vented their ill-will against well housed people and against the clubs by stoning dwellings and club houses along the way to Hyde Park. An attempt was made to enter the War Office, but WRECKED-THE POLICE BEATEN AT ALL the would be intruders turned away when the sentinel at the entrance confronted them with

his bayonet. Conspicuous among the buildings attacked by this mob was that occupied by the Devonshire Club, and that occupied as a residence by Mr. Arnold Morley, the newly appointed patronage sucrotary. That part of the Trafalgar Square mob which went to Hyde park was composed of the hordes which had tilled up Cockspur street, Pall Mall and St. James street when the Carlton club was attacked. The house was formerly occupied by Mr. John Bright, and was well known to many of the mob. When the rioters approached the house,

MR. MORLEY LOUDLY CALLED FOR HELP,

and a number of policemen for a moment stood in the way of the men, but finally they were swept aside like chaff, and a host of desperate men rushed up Mr. Morley's steps. Ho had locked and barricaded the door, but it was burst open against his face and the house was overrun, despite his frantie screams and protests. When the invaders went away they left scarcely a sound pane of glass in the building. A very great number of other private houses along the mob's route fared much worse than did John Bright's old home, Hatchett's hotel is a large and well known hostelry at number 67 and 68 Piccadilly. When the mob passed this locality many of the rank and file were hangry and these made a rush for the hotel. They had it in their possession in a moment and they sacked it of food and drink,

and left the building badly wrecked. As the men were leaving the hotel they saw a carriage, which had been pressed up against the curb by the passing procession and been abandoned by its frightened occupants. It was seized and in an instant broken, and the spokes, shafts and other piccos were carried away for clubs. The Turt Club's house being in Ficcadilly, presented a temptation to the rioters is they passed, and they smashed all its front doors and windows with stones. All along flegent and Oxford streets, between Piccadilly and Hyde park, houses were at

A SAVAGE FIGHT TOOK PLACE between his adherents, the Socialists, and the anti-Socialists. The battle raged for some afford every facility for the employment of time, but the Socialists proved victorious, and British capital at home for the benefit of the they lifted Burns to their shoulders and bore him aloft to Regent street, where, with him, they succeeded in bending the crowd towards Hyde park, Burns leading the whole way, At the Park Burns again addressed the mob. This speech was even more violent than the others he had made. The language was e. citing and the whole address was well calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town. Burns was followed by several other Socialist

monstration, was not resisted and went to bed at the usual time.

According to later estimates there were fifteen thousand people engaged in the Trafalgar square demonstration. Two thirds of the crowd were bona fide unemployed workingmen, while the remainder were Socialists. The two sections were not in accord and there were frequent collisions between them The matter. workingmen took no part in the riotous acts that followed the meeting in Trafalgar (quare, The Socialists, aroused to fury by the violent tirades of the speakers in the square, created A THREE HOURS' REIGN OF TERROR.

Jewellery shops were bloken into and their contents carried off by the mob. Carriages containing ladies were stopped on the streets and their occupants forced to alight. Some of the rioters entered the vehicles and drove et the head of the crowd. The mobs swept through the streets shouting "Smash the windows; let's get inside the shops." All decently attired persons who encountered the rioters were maltreated, the wearers of silk hats meeting with particularly rough usage. Lord Randolph Churchill appeared at a window of the Carlton club building when the mob reached there. He was loudly hooted and menaced with elenched fists by the

rioters. The leaders of the Socialists, espe-cially Burns, Hyndman, Williams and Champion, the last named of whom is an ex-captain of artillery, will, probably, be prosecuted. The most violent acts were committed in North and South Audley streets and Oxford street. Prohably two hundred shops and a dezen club houses were seriously damaged and about fifty shops were pillaged, including j-wellers' bakers', butchers' and wine shops. 11m.dreds of inofficiative people were maltreated. The police were powerless at first, but they altinutely succeeded in restoring order by breaking up the ranks of the rioters into small equals. The military were kept under arms Foronto and elsewhere, I am sure, must feel all the evening while policemen patrolled the exceedingly well pleased with your faithful streets.

HOME RULE

APPROVED BY HARCOURT AND RUS-SELL IN THEIR ELECTION AD-DRESSES.

LORD ABERDEEN APPOINTED VICEROV OF TRE-LAND-LORD SALISBURY ON TRADE DEPRES-SION-ARCHEISHOP CROKE APPROVES THE PLAN TO BUY OUT IRISH LANDLORDS-DAVIZT PRAISES GLADSTONE.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS.

with the Irish problem and establish peace between England and Ireland. The Premier, Mr. Davitt said, had already settled the question of religious unequality and had made an honest attempt to solve the land problem. His failure to deal in a satisfactory manner with the latter question was due to the fact that he had not gone to the root of the

MORLEY AND TREVELYAN

LONDON, Feb. 6 .- John Morley's address to his constituents makes no mention of the policy which he will follow. Mr. Trevelyan, in his address, refers to his previous speeches, and says he hopes the Government will adopt such a policy as he advocated. He concurs with Mr. Gladstone that coercive measures in Ireland would be of no value.

BUVING OUT THE LANDLORDS APPROVED.

Archbishop Croke writes to the Statist in approval of the scheme ventilated in that publication to buy out the Irish landlords. The archbishop believes that the rentals of the whole of Ireland is under \$35,000,000, further that as the Irish conant farmers will not accept the scheme, giving the landlords anything like a twenty years' rent purchase, he thinks that the estimate required (\$800,000,000) is too high a figure. He believes that the present Imperial expenditure in Ireland (\$20,000,000) is ample to meet the interest on the consols required for the purchase of the land. The Irish leaders do not ask for confiscation, only fair play. They do not dream of separation from England.

THE ORANGE CABINET.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

Six, -- Accept my hearty congratulation on the able manner in which you have defended poor Riel. The Irish Catholics of the city of Catholic paper. I see by the Irish Canadian of some weeks ago an elaborate letter on John Costigan, written by someone styling himselt "Independent," who makes a long statement on the wonderful changes that have taken place since Hon, John Costigan assumed the responsibilities of a Cabinet Minister in the prince of Orangemen's Cabinet at Ottawa. He makes a false statement when he tries to deceive the Catholics of Ontario by telling them Costigan appointed some thirty-two Irish Catholics in his Department. I defy him or any other person to name twelve Catholics who have been appointed by Costigan in his Department.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the new Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, in his address to the electors of Derby, states he will do all in his power to the new Government in the the new Government in the third been he next know that had Costigan. co-operate with the new Government in the docs he mean by making such a statement as work of solving the Irish question in a way Smith, Langevin, Chapleau, Thompson and Caron-all Roman Catholics-said to the Prince of Orangemen, Sir John Macdonald, at the Cabinet council that was held previous to the execution of the Catholic Riel; We protest against the execution of one who has been recommended to mercy ; had they done this the Metis chief would still be alive. So remember, you Frenchmen of Quebeo, the injustice that has been done you and every Catholic in this Dominion by the Prince of Orangemen and Masonry, Sir John Macdonald, and his brother Campbell, who holds the responsible portfolio of Postmaster-General. This is the Orangeman that Sir John made happy by the sacrifice he offered up on the gallows at Regina, and this is the same Campbell who was is the time of Riel's death Minister of Justic But, of course, Sir John, es usual, mad. Thompson, of Nova Scotia, the scapegoa: by inducing him to accept the portfolio of Minister of Justice. Catholics, remember this Orange fanatic, Campbell, at the nex general election. Look at the hersh treatment John Gray, of Prescott, received from the Orange Government at Ottawa, after faithfully stumping the country in every constituency throughout Ontario, and in the Conservative interest. This fanatic, Campbell, protested against his appointment to the Collectorship of Inland Revenue of Prescott. Look at the way he treated James O'Reilly, of Kingston, whose appointment to a judgeship he cancelled on account of his religion. Still this Orangeman, Campbell, has the audacity to write a manifesto on the execution of poor. Riel. He states that the Government were only carrying out the law of the country, and goes on further, trying by every means that lay in his power to deceive the Catholics . of Canada. Nearly every paper in the United ... States condemned the execution of Louis Riel and blamed the Government for causing the rebellion. Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, and Archbishop Tache, of Manitoba, blames the Governmentior carrying out the execution. What is the benefit of having such Catholic representatives as Costigan and Smith in the Orange Cabinet? Why the Toronto Post. Office and Custom House and Inland Revenue have been filled with Orangemen, not one Catholic in the Toronto Custom House since Bowell, the Toronto Orangeman, took his soat in the Orange Cabinet at Ottawa, I. believe Campbell appointed some 25 clerks in the Toronto Post Office. And what denomination are those? Protestants, with the exception of one, who is a Catholic. Look at the unfaithfulness of Sir John A. Macdonald to an old and faithful friend named Nicholas Murphy, one of Canada's leading criminal lawyers at the Toronto bar, a man who sacrificed his time and money to run for M.P. in the Conservative interest andwas defeated. How does he reward this clever Irish Catholic barrister? Do we find his name among the late Q.C. appointments made by Sir John A. Macdonald? No, we do not. And for what reason ? because heafs an Irish Catholic. It would be aguited a rules of the Orange Cabinet to appear Catholic Q.C. in this Orange city of Toronto. Irish Catholics, remember the prince of Orangemen,—Sir John A. Macdonald, Cemp-bell, Bowell, White & Co., and these so-called Catholic ministers,—at the next general-

tith love and affection kisses the photograph fits doar parents. But if a Catholic pays he same reverence to a picture of Christ he immediately accused of idolatry. Does is portray good sense or a knowledge of the ıman heərt.

We have another very startling fact in the aterpretation which the Protestants give to he different texts of Scripture. Presbyerians cannot, see Episcopalianism in the ible, nor can the Episcopalians, in turn, see resbyterianism. In like manner the Bapsts cannot see baptism except by immersion. might also allude to the frequent canslation of the Protestant Bible into Inglish, and I presume that the atest revised edition will not be Hence the great varieties ne very last. f religions, all taking different views of cripture, far indeed from the unity for which Christ prayed for his Church. Protestants who rely upon the exposition of Catholic doctrine made by Protestant authors obtain a vory false idea of it. Historians, so called Catholics as well as Protestants, have represented acts of the Popes as unworthy of their high station—acts which Catholic historians prove to be upright and just. Of late years historians ave become more enlightened, and have given greater attention to the search of truth, and havo cleared the characters of reat men from the obloquy cast upon them. there is a remarkable instance of this in the case of Pope Siricius, whose character was leared and who was canonized after 1300 years by Benedict XIV. Siricius was a tern reformer of abuses, and hence he was hated and vilified by the unworthy. Another instance is the case of St. Gregory the Seventh, who opposed the cruelty and oppression of Henry the Fourth of Germany, a grovelling hypocrite, and one of the worst tyrants of the middle ages, as vell as a man steeped in every vice. Protestant historians justify the Emperor and blame the Pope. Henry sold bishoprics and other church preferments to the most unworthy of he highest bidders, and they in turn sold ordinations to unworthy clerics. Thus the Church of Germany had not even the faint appearance of Onristianity. The Pope, as bound by his high office, used all ae authority in his power to put down those rievous scandals, and for this way persecuted y Henry and his followers. The Papacy, eing the keystone in the arch of the constiution of the church, is especially attacked and calumniated. But this need not surprise my reader of the Bible, for Christ has said, Blessed shall you be when men shall hate ou, and when they shall avoid you, and hall reproach you, and shall cast out your ame as vile, for the Son of Man's sake." Rejoice on, for your reward is great in Icaven, for in the same manner did their athers under the prophets."

The diversity of views and opinions flows from misunderstanding, ignorance, pride and selfwill. Our Lord Himself whilst on earth, together with His pure doctrine, was assailed upon all sides by wicked men, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Simeon, that "this child was set up for the fall and for the resurrection of many in Israel." / Rejecting Christ: has been

CATHOLICISM IN AUSTRALIA.

THE ARCHEISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF AUSTRA-LIA TO THE AMERICAN HIERARCHY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7.—Archbishop Gibbons has received a circular letter from the archbishops and bishops of Australia assembled for the first plenary council, ad-dressed to the archbishops and bishops of the United States. After exchanging greetings and congratulations to the church in America and speaking of the growth of the church in the United States and in Australia, the circular says: "In both countries the foundations of the faith were laid amid many and grave difficulties. Those causes from which serious danger to faith have sprung, and may continue to spring for some time longer, were common to both. The faithful of both countries have had to contend against an anti-Catholic tradition in literature, in political and social life, against deep seated prejudices, sometimes breaking out into open violence, against system of education, against governments, which, if not hos-tile, give but little encouragement to the spread of our holy faith. Our children were not amongst the most favored, the wealthiest, or the most learned of the land, yet both have laid the foundations of the faith deep and solid. As in America, so here in Australia, the grain of mustard seed, planted in a grateful soil, has grown into a goodly tree, and for both, in the Providence of God, a grand future is in store. You will rejoice to learn that our plenary council, in the labors of which we are now engaged request the Holy See to enrich our church with three new metropolitan sees, with six new suffragan sees, with four additional bishops, some vicars apostolic for the native races, and with a national seminary, which will be a means of developing the manifest vocations of our native youth.

DEATH OF FATHER THIBAULT.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev Father George Thibault, which occurred Sun-day last at the Hospice St. Antoine, of Longueuil. Yesterday morning His Lordship Bishop Fabre visited the reverend gentleman and administered him the last sacraments of the church. He only survived a few hours afterwards. De ceased was 06 years of age, ha been parish priest of Longueuil for many years until he failed in health, and was had for member of the Society of One Mass. The funeral will take place at Longueuil on Tuesday morning next at 9 o'clock. His death is said to be attribuuted to infiammation of the lungs.

HONORED AT ROME.

mate, Mr. Seers, son of Mr. Seers, of Beauhar-nois, secured the two first prizes in metaphysics and logic, as well as several honorable mentions in other branches. Such success obtained by times, many noble examples of men searching humbly and carnestly, after French Canadians obtained there is a great ar were convinced that the authorities had

who were out of work, through no fault of their own but through bad government; to British people, and to give British enterprise preference over foreign, and asserted that the time had arrived for Parliament to earnestly legislate for the relief of the depression in the English agricultural industry. The resolutions also demanded the immediate appointment of a minister of commons and a minister of agriculture and concluded with a resolve that copies should be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Parnell and the Board of Public Works. The reading of the resolutions was accompanied by fierce comment and short explanatory speeches by various crators, who stood with Burns. Some of these orators went so far as to warn the Government that although the "starving mechanics" of Loudon were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by quiet and peaceful actions, they were bound to get bread and would get it by

ATTACKING THE BAKERS' SHOPS

next, If the Government did not come to their relief. Burns himself in one of these side speeches denounced the present House of Commons as a body of landlords and capitalists for whom hanging was too good. He also declared that the people had assembled to summon Parliament to immediately relieve the distress of British workingmen; that the people wanted the question settled at once and peacefully, it possible, otherwise a revolution was inevitable. All this so aggravated the excitement of the mol that the police reformed with increased force and made another attack. They succeeded in forcing their way up to the pedestal. They reached this point just as the resolutions, which had already been offered and seconded, were about to be submitted to the mob for approval. The officers at once ordered the proceedings to be discontinued on the pedestal and commanded Burns and his colleagues to come down. This they refused to do, and the officers thereupon dragged them down by force and drove them from the pedestal. It was evident that Burns expected that the application of force to him would precipitate a riot and it was also apparent that the officers immediately engaged in removing the orators feared an attack, but the men composing the mob were not yet in fighting humor and contented themselves for a time by hooting the police and smothering them with flour, dirt and garbage. The officers behaved admirably under the abuse and attempted no resentment. After their ejection neither Burns nor any of his colleagues made any. further attempts to get back. They at once left the scene and proceeded to the wall of the National gallery. They mounted the Mr. Eugene Prevost, son of Dr. Prevost, of St. Jerome, and student of the Gregorian Uni-versity, at Rome, has been made a licentiate of philosophy by that university. He carried off the first prizes in physics and chemistry and the record in physics and chemistry and the second in physics and the physics and the physics and the physi here prizes in physics and chemistry and the to the point of the total the here in the second in physics and mathematics, as well as colleaguer, seeing this, vacated the National honorable mention in metaphysics. His college gallery wall and proceeded to the Carlton club, where they repeated their tactics.

By this time the mob was tremendous in numbers and verging on desperation. Stories of what the police, had said and done at the were convinced that the authorities had sort of nightmare.

to stir up strife. When the speaking was over the mob broke up into sections and disappeared from the scene. The main body went back east along Oxford street again. The affrighted residents along this thoroughfare were not yet recovered from their namie and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed. The wineshops were broken into and their contents distributed freely to whoever wished to drink. The beer saloons were similarly treated. Tailor shops were broken into and the clothes and rolls of cloth were thrown out into the street, to be taken by those strongest in the fight which resulted. Every person met who looked like a foreigner was stoned or beaten from the street. Scores of times policemen attempted to make arrests but were everytime beaten and compelled to surrender their prisoners. In the meantime several thousand rowdies remained in Trafalgar square daring the police to "come on," and making rushes at the constables and other (bnoxious persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two heavy granite pillars. They fell across Charing Cross and blocked the traffic to and from the Charing Cross railway station. The police made several desperate exertions to clear away this obstruction, but were easily resisted every time by the mob. This mob held their ground so well at Trafalgar square that, until they voluntarily abandoned the scene, the

entire POWER OF THE POLICE PROVED INSUFFICIENT

to clear a way to one of the most important railway stations in the world, large enough to permit even a single carriage line to pass to or from the depot. Some time after dark the mob gradually left Trafalgar square, They went away satisfied that, without having actually collided with the police, they had won the day. As the mob dispersed its sections made havos in the streets until they dwindled away. The scenes which characterized the retreat of that section of the Hyde Park mob which went through Oxford street also attended the retreat of the other sections. Every street they entered was surrendered to them and at midnight the police concurred in stating that never before in the present goneration has such a tremendous disturbance occurred in London with so little loss of blood. Some officials declare that upwards of 50,000 men must have been rioting for at least six hours with absolute possession of every thoroughfare they chose to invade, yet

NO LIFE IS REPORTED TO MAVE BEEN TAKEN. If the police had been strong enough to attack the mob at any point there might have been terrible records to make. But at midnight everything is pretty much as it was yesterday, and the whole thing appears to have been a While it lasted the city

that will maintain the union and the supremacy of the Crown.

IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE.

Mr. Charles Russell, the new Attorney-General, in his address requesting re-election by his constituents, preclaims himself in favor of allowing trishmen to deal with Irish questions on Irish soil. He, however, favors maintaining all the safeguards of the supremacy of the Crown and advocates a "real union, founded on mutus! good-will," which, he says, would be sure to follow the abandonspeakers, all of whom did all in their power ment of the present coercive relations between the two countries.

SALISBURY AND THE WORKINGMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 5.-The Marquis of Salie-bury to-day received a deputation of unemployed workmen, who urged upon him the necessity of asking for Government help. Lord Salisbury told the men that he considered the question they presented more serious than the Irish question. He, however, denounced the policy in vogue among foreign governments of fostering industries by the granting of bounties from the public treasury, calling it a false political econ-omy. He expressed the hope that the electors of Great Britain would give Parliament the power to influence foreign governments to abandon such policies. Concerning the land question, Lord Salsbury said the proposition to help the poor by furnishing land to reclaim was impracticable, for the reason that nobody would invest capital in the work of reclaim. ing bad lands so long as the good lands of the country do not pay. In conclusion, the ex-Premier declared that statesmen and Parliament must confront the question of how best to solve the problem of relieving the present general distress. It was growing while the population was increasing and caused emigration. Governmental support of private enterprises might be a good way to afford temporary relief and the promotion of public works might be another. He would do his utmost to contribute to a satisfactory solution of the problem.

THE NEW VICEROY. The Earl of Aberdeen, lord lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has been appointed viceroy of Ireland. Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P. for Ipswich, has been appointed secretary of the Local Government board. Mr. J. Rigby, Liberal member for Wisbeach, Suffolk, has been appointed recorder-general, Baron Wolverton, ex-paymaster-general, has been appointed postmaster-general. The new Government is now completed, all the minor places being filled.

DUBLIN OPINIONS OF GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO DUBLIN, Feb. 5.-The Freeman's Journal commenting on Mr. Gladstone's election address, says the Prime Minister explicitly recognizes that no settlement of the land or education question in Ireland is possible without Irish self-government.

The Express (Conservative) says :-- "It is nauseating to be compelled to be confronted with such talk as Mr. Gladstone's address contains about an enquiry into the affairs of Ireland, when the 'Radical Ministers' know that crime, boycotting, and breach of contracts are rampant in the country, '

DAVITT FRAISES GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.-Michael Davitt, speaking election and cast your vote against them. at Holloway to night, said he believed that actually dared them to conflict. The mob was thoroughly excited, but the mob was Mr. Gladstone was the only English statesman

Toronte, Feb. 4, 1886.

IRISH CATHOLIC.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SHE CHUSE WISELY.

2

ROMANTIC CAREER OF A BALTIMORE BELLE WHO GAVE HER LIFE TO THE CHURCH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1. - There is a most ro mantic history attached to the lady who, atter many years' reign as big of, the social attractions and beauties of Baltimore, Md., has withdrawn from the world; and taken the final vows and black veil as a nun. It is no uncommon thing for ladies of family and position in Baltimore to enter the cloister quite as frequent as for Philadelphia belles to marry toreigners and go to live gay lives abroad, but there are few who turn their backs on so much, and with so many possi-bilities before them give up all, as has this fair daughter of a city noted for beauty, who had for her purtion all in the world that is supposed to give happiness - admiration, wealth, position and honor. Miss Emily MacTavish belonge to a family injwhich. beauty is hereditary. It is seldom, however, that a family history shows at once the power and fatality or dauger of heauty as it has hers. On both sides her family connections are of the most distinguished character. She is on her father's side the great granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carroll ton, the signer of the declaration of Inde pendence, and on her mother's side the granddaughter of the once Commander of the Army of the United States, General Winfield Scott. There are few who have not heard of her three beautiful aunts, known as the American Graces, who were the Misses Caton, Charles Carroll's granddaughters. These ladies, after flourish ing as belles in Baltimore, went to England, where the Duke of Wellington presented them to the court of the Prince Regent, upon whom their beauty made a great impression. They all became peeresses. Mary, the eldest, married the Marquis of Wellesley, the elder brother of the Duke of Wellington; Elizabeth married Baron Stafford, and Louisa became

the Duchers of Leeds. Catonaville, located on the edge of Baltimore, was named after the family, which owned most of the place. Since then a very large portion of the property has passed into the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, and in and around Catonsville, with their large woodland tracts and picturesque surroundings, are to be seen some of the most interesting convents, monasteries, and schools them the substance of what she had told the in this country. Mount de Sales is a beautiful spot, where the nuns, some of them formerly titled ladies from Italy, France and Spain, teach, in the most accomplished manner, young ladies from the most prominent families of the South. At Mount de Sales, which is one of the largest convent schools in the United States, there are nearly as many ladies from Protestant as from Catholic families. Most of the leading Catholics of Maryland send their daughters there or to Notre Dame, another convent located north of the city. The daughters of A. S. Abell, the proprietor of the Bulti-more Sun, and of General Agnus, the proprietor of the Baltimore American, both of them prominent Catholics, were educated at Mount de Sales. The monastery of the Franciscan monks, near Catonsville, is the him, he'd tell us so." largest in this country, and attached to it is the industrial school for boys, where most of the boys committed by magistrates in Baltimore for trifling offences are sent. It is an interesting fact that not only at Catonsville, but all around the city of Baltimore, on its three land sides, there is an almost continuous chain of convents, monasteries, and places of religious retreat and instruction, which remain even at this day as a memorial of the Catholic founders of the state.

The McTavish family, whose possessions came from the Carrolls, the Culverts, and the Catons, has given nearly, if not all, its property to the Church. So much good has been done by the House of the Good Shepherd, to which the late Mr. Drexel left a large sum | God bless you ! What a load of sorrow your and a branch of which has just been established in Norristown by Archbishop Ryan, interesting o know first House of the Good Shepherd in the United States was established in Baltimore, by Mrs. Emily MacTavish, the mother of the young lady, who, after the usual probationary period, has taken the black veil. Mrs. MacTavish, who died about twelve years ago, was a granddaughter of Lady Georgianna, the Duchess of Leeds. It was she who gave the house and grounds to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The old mansion is now a part of the modern institution, and its broad front, wide porch and planted in the last centuries by the dead and Haoging on the walls of the reception room is a life size picture of a lovely women in the bloom of fouth. Her abundant black hair is combed and puffed at the sides in the style of forty years ago, The picture is that of Margaret MacTavish, who became the famous Mrs. Howard, the confidant and intimate friend of Napoleon III., the only woman of whom the Empress Eugene was ever jealous. Margaret MacTavish went with some of her family to England in 1850, and married a Captain Howard, an officer in the British army, and a connection of the Catholic branch of that noble family, the Howards of Norfolk. She was in Paris the time of the coup d'ctat and attracted the attention of Napoleon. It is not known there how she died, except that some mysterious trouble overtook her, and the picture upon the wall is the only relic of her splendid guilty life. As a measure of expiation Mrs. MacTavish has given the old home and all her property to the Church to establish a sizterhoud and a home for erring and depraved women, and out of the mother house here has grown the one in Philadelphia. Now another, and it is believed the last of the family, has given her lite to the Church and hidden her beauty behind the Visitation cloister walls. Her wealth and high social position placed her in the front rank of Baltimore society. Stately in her bearing as Tennyson's Maud and calm in her manner as her grand-aunt, the Duchess of Leeds, whom she resembles, Miss MacTavish was possessed of that conscious repose and high born grace seen so often in Vandyck's portraits, representing as they do the transmitted beauty and refinement of a dozen generations. Those who witnessed the ceremony of her first entrance into the nunnery will never forget its solemnity. When she came to the altar clad in white satin, like a bride, there were many regrets for the loss to society of such beauty and talents that were offered in vicari ous atonement for the sins of an ancestor. Henceforth the life of this great belle and heanty, now one of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, will be spent among sinning and fallen women, trying to reclaim them to society and to the Church.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

An America Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER XIII.-Continued.

"Forgiveness is one of the weapons with which to kill sorrow," said the Doctor ;" and generosity is the balm with which to cure a broken heart." She knew that Mr. Beanvais' advice was

the same. "I will go back," said Angelina ;" but let

me wait till 1 am better, Doctor." The Doctor covered his lace with his hands and walked to the fireplace, where he leaned on the mantel. Mrs. Hart came to the door,

but instantly retreated. "I think it better," said the Doctor, " that you make Captain and Mrs. Hart your conh-

dants. When you do not tell them the name of your husband, you do not break your promise to him; and your determination to return to him will enable you, I think, to feel at ease with him; otherwise, you cannot recover your strength soon enough to carry out your intention. The concealment is killing vou.

"I shall do as you advise." said Angelina. "And meantime I shall hope that you will not altogether cast me off."

"You shall have in mea true friend, Angelina," replied the Doctor. He called Mrs. Hart, and told her that the patient needed motherly care for a month or so, and after that he recommended a sea voyage.

No:withstanding the excitement of the day. Aggeling was more cheerful that evening than she had been since she know Captain and Mrs Hart. The unburdening of her heart had given her some relief, and it was a support to her to lean on a judgment so reliable as she believed Dr. Fleury's to be. His sympathy had comforted her, and he had not blamed her as she had feared. Her determination to go back to her husband brought a foreshadowing of something like hope that her going back would bring its reward. It so came about that night that the old couple made an opportunity for her to repeat to Doctor. They cried with her while they listened with sincere sympathy to the sad story of her misfortunes and her wrongs. Mrs. Hart was like a mother to her. The Captain insisted he should know the name of the coward who had so treated a young and innocent woman, and his anger against the man knew knew no bounds; but Angelina could not be persuaded to tell the name of her husband.

"Never mind," said Mrs. Hart. Forgive and forget must be the rule between husband and wife, and leave the punishment, if you wish any to fall on the offender, to God.'

") ou are right, Bess, dear. I've never scen it fail that wrong-doing works out its own punishment. I'm thinking the man has

"I am afruid I was the one who did wrong when I left him," said Angelina. "Well, if you did, haven't you had bitter

tears to shed? Bat I con't say you did. I don't like to judge for another. You had great excuse; for how could you know that he wouldn't be all his life the same weak man he had been so long, and keep you from your right place ?" "I have more experience, now, Captain,

than I had then : and I am afraid it was a foolish and hasty, if not a wicked step to take.

Well, child, don't torment about that The Dector has given you good advice to go back, and you have been good to take it. poor heart has carried all this time !" The Captain felt as if he could take her in his arms Be he would an own child; but he had nevel shown Angelina the slightest attention that was not respectful and formal, though kind in the extreme. "Bess, dear, what can you do for the child ?" he asked. "Love her more and more every day," answered the old lady; "but how can we part with her ?" And so the night ended. The dreaded disclosure had been so different in its result from that anticipated by the poor wayfarer It had brought to her a calmer state of mind rugled wings look out upon the garden, she felt glad to throw off the mask she had planted in the last centuries by the dead and worn so long, that was ever hateful and gone beauties of the MacTavish family jstifling to her. How had it been possible for her to decide to go back? It was so contrary to her wishes; in such opposition to her in tentions; and what had influenced her to change both so suddenly? It was the firm assertion made by the Doctor that the laws of God and man commanded her to do so, and the sudden conviction in her own mind that he and Mr. Beauvais were right. There was also a little spark of faith in God and His loving Providence still burning within her soul, that had not been altogether deadened by the wickedness of some men ; and she of ten of late had pondered over the mysteries of the creation, and she longed to have a better understanding of why she had been created, and for what she was destined. For a week, or more, the subject of her re turn was avoided, and then the Captain had to sail again. It must be arranged now that when he made his next voyage she would be strong enough and ready to go with him, and he would place her safely in the hands of her husband. So it was arranged according to this plan, and the Doctor saw that it was more than likely that Miss Crawford could go in the same vessel. Angelina lived in perfect soclusion during the absence of the Cuptain, never going out except with Josephine, and seeing no one except Dr. Fleury, who came occasionally. In about three weeks Miss Crawford was well enough to bear a little company. The Doctor spoke of her to Angelina, and pronosed that she should visit her in anticipation of their being companions on the sea voyage. Angelina replied : " It is a singular fact. that though known by reputation to one another, it would be painful to both of us to meet. It we are on the vessel together it is my wish that Miss Crawford should not know my name. I shall not make her acquaintance." This is a part of the tangled skein," said the Doctor. "Yes, a disagreeable part," replied Angelina. "Miss Crawford is wholly innocent in the matter. I hope she is likely to be happy. "I think so. She is engaged to an English nobleman who met her in Florence, and travelled with her father to Rome and Naples They will be married in a few months." "I am glad to hear this," said Angelina. Every day Angelina became more like herself, as she was when her young life had not been darkened. She found herself planning means to become a good wife to Daniel. Though she felt it must be a life without love for him, she now believed that she could be a dutiful wife and a obserful companion. She wondered what the world would say about her going back, and how Daniel would receive her. Would he be glad? horse power would keep 27,000,000 watches or would he be sorry ? Was there a chance

thought could not be harbored. did not believe he had done anything that And he is de !" would make her sorry that she had gone back to him. Where was Mrs. Harper? Would she ever forgive her? Who had taken care of Pura ? Her eyes filled with tears. Would Pura ever love her ? And so thought followed thought, weaving a chain of events for the future in her imagination with which she cheated time. She began to be impatient for

the return of the Captain, Meantime Dr. Fleury, like a brave, good man, made a sacrifice that no one on earth knew, and buried it in his bosom till called for at the last account when all good and all evil will come forth to view.

again. The Captain came home and had his usual welcome, after which he said to Angelina :---

"Ten days in port, and back I go. Are you of the same mind to go with me, child?" "Oh; yes, Captain, and glad to go; but very sorry that I can't take you and Mra.

Hart with me." "Ah, we must stay anchored here. The :e are not many years left to us-eh, Bess, dear ?"

"That is so. Bat we must have no serious talk to night," said Mrs. Hart. " What have you brought to us ? "

"Look in that basket Jack left in the ball," he answered. "But here, in my vest pocket, is a letter that the gentleman who put you on board my ship in New Orleans handed me for you, Angelina, and this paper, just as we shoved off from shore."

Angelina ran away to her room with the letter and paper. She broke the seal of the letter ; it was from Mr. Ralf, and read :

"DEAR ANGELINA-You will be glad to hear that you are a free woman ! Daniel Courtney is dead ! I send you a paper with the particulars.

Angelias saw no more. A heavy fall on the floor overhead alarmed the Captain and Mrs. Hart. They rushed upstairs and found her unconscious.

" My God ! what has bappened ?" exclaimed Captain Hart.

"Is she dead ?" asked Mrs. Hart, bending over the poor stricken young woman.

" Uh, water-the salts from her table von der-a little ammonia quickly, quickly!" screamed Mrs. Hart to Josephine, who had come in alarm as soon as the fall on the floor was heard

There, you are better-better, my poor child," said the Captain, lifting Angelina, with the assistance of Josephine, on her bed. The letter had fallen from her hand, and was there to tell the story. The Captain picked it up, and glanced at the first two lines.

"Heavens !" cried the Captain, and then checked himself. Mrs. Hart was by the bedside, standing between the Captain and Angelina, and shut him from her sight. He threw the letter again to the floor where he found it. It was a long one. It was difficult to hide his agitation. Going over to the bed, Angelina looked piteously into his face, and, with an effort, held out her hand to him, and the other to Mrs. Hart, and whispered " Oh, if I could die now ! Oh God, let me

die !'' "Do not grieve-be comforted, child," said Mrs. Hart. "When you are better you will tell me all. There, do not cry; I am afraid it is too much for you."

The Captain had gone to the breakfast room to get some wine. He put the glass to her lips, and asked her to take it.

"Now, Bess, dear, she is better ; 1 will go away. Darken the room, sit down by her side, and let the child sleep. God help her !"

When the Captain had left the room, Mrs. Hart picked up the letter without looking at the contents, and put it into the portfolio that lay upon the table, where Angelina had papers and letters. She thought she would not ask her the cause of her sudden illness till she was quite restored, and when she wished to tell her. Soothed by the "Have you wanted me long, Miss Ange-presence of Mrs. Hart, and overcome by the lina," asked Josephine shock received by the unexpected news of Daniel's death, Angelina fell asleep. Then

was the husband, then, of Angelina Raymond. She The Doctor was nearly stunned by the news. Surprise, wonder, and joy, at the release of the poor wife from her bondage, were emotions that in turn confused his

thoughts, and made him like a person in a strange dream "Then you knew that she was his wife ?"

exclaimed Mrs. Hart. "I knew that she was the lawful wife of some one. She did not tell me of whom, but

this letter tells us the secret." " Daniel Courtney," said the Captain, " is the greatest, the most popular, the richest man in America."

" Ab, that will not help him now," said the Doctor.

"God be merciful to him !" said Mrs. Hart, " and give his wife Angelina charity towards him. His sin was a weakness of his human nature. God help us all !" "I believe we need not doubt he has had

his punishment before death. What can give a man happiness after he has wronged the woman who trusted him ?" said the Captain. "May be rest in peace !" said Mrs. Hart, The Doctor did not listen to these last re-

marks, nor could be eat. His knife and fork isy upon his plate. ""My good friends," he said, rising, " will

you exinte me, I cannot stay. This news affects me more than I can tell you. It is night. Do not say that I have been here.

I'll come to-morrow about mid-day. She will be stronger then."

The Doctor left the house.

The next morning Angelina was more composed than Mrs. Hart had expected she could be, but it was the calm of deep grief. The death of Daniel had produced an entire reversion in her feelings. His kindness to her in the trial of De Grassehis respectful reserve towards her during months of her stay with Mrs. Harper-and his delicate attention to all her wants when she was homeless and penniless-all now were crowded into sweet memories, and

brought back the warmth to her poor heart, that had so long closed against one spark of love for him. "Oh, my husband ! oh, my dear Daniel !"

she cried, while tears streamed from her eyes ; "why did we so wrong ourselves, and one another? Ob, spirit of my beloved, come to me if it be possible ! Where are you? Will I never see you again? Is there no chance left to me to throw myself in your arms and ask your forgiveness ? Oh, spirit of my husband ! do you-can you know-my great

aprrow ?' Angelina looked around her, as if expecting to see him, or hear a response to her beart-It was the dead of night. Josephine crv. had fallen asleep in the armchair beside her bed; the candle was burned low in the socket, and shadows on the wall made grotesque figures that made her half afraid.

'Josephine, Josephine," called Angelina.

"Yes, Miss Angelins." "Give me a little water, please."

"Yes, Miss Angelina-where, when ?" answered the maid, rubbing her eyes. The excitement of the evening had its effect upon the maid, and she was awakened, or only half awakened, from a dead sleep, and her head fell back again on the chair, and she was asleep again. The flickering light of the candle an hour later cast hideous shadows all round the room, and threatened to leave them

in darkness. "Josephine, Josephine," called Angelina, 'pray give me a little water, and light an other candle."

"Yes, Miss Angelina. Shall I light it from the pitcher ?" "Oh, Josephine, pray get a candle at once

-do you not see we are almost in darkness ?' The poor tired maid rubbed her eyes, aroused, apologized, and lighted a candle.

"Please give me a little water," was all

the reply f (mon make.

about such a change in Angelina," thought Mrs. Hart.

Have not our readers experienced the grace of strength received in the visitation of the angel of death? Has it not seemed that the touch of its wings has imparted the grace of light to see and better to understand the short distance there is between the present and the future existence ?. That night Argelina had "wrestled with the angel," and he had not departed without leaving his blessing on her. You look better, dear, and I am so glad

that you are going to be brave." "I can only say I wish to be so. 'Lhat] will succeed I dare not believe. But I must be strong !

"Come dear, then; the Captain had to go to the ship, and we shall be alone at break-fast. Are you ready now?"

The good lady had darkened the breakfast room by dropping down the lace curtains, so that a subdued light was spread over the apartment. There were fresh flowers on the table and on the mantel. From the silver coffee urn the aroma of coffee was refreshing. White buns and fresh butter with fruit invited them to the morning repast. They partook of it almost in silence. The canary in the cage, however, was more than usually joyous; and puss; the favorite Maltese cat, was the picture of contentment on the soft Turkish rug where she was playing un-molested with the fringe. Breakfast over, Angelina sat down in a large easy-chair near better that 1 but vide not disturb Angelina to the fireplace, where a small wood fire blazed, night. Do not say that I have been here. and she leaned back to recover from a slight

> tidy which she was making. "1 received a letter by the Captain, you remember," said Angelina. "It contained very sad news, and I was only able to read the first two lines. I think I could read the rest of it now while you are with me, dear Mrs. Hart.'

> "I picked a letter from the floor," anyou ?"

" If you please."

Mrs. Hart was met by one of her house. maids, to whom she gave some directions, and she was obliged to go with her a few moments to the garden. When she had been to Angelina's room for the letter, and returned to the breakfast room with it, she tound Dr. Fleury sitting by Angelina's side, and advising her to use great control over her feelings in this crisis of her life. She had, it appeared, told him the news that she had received in the two lines of the letter, and she was considerably agitated.

Mrs. Hart handed her the letter. She looked at it, turned it over, and seemed afraid to open and read it. No one spoke till her face became flushed, and Dr. Fleury feared she was not strong enough to bear the contents of the letter.

He said, in a questioning tone, "Will it be well to tax your nerves just now? May I keep the letter for you till to-morrow?"

"I am quite well enough, thank you. Suspense is more injurious to me than a knowledge of the facts can be," replied Angelina. Handing the letter to the doctor, she added :

"Please read it to me. I shall have nothing more to do with secrets and mystery. You and Mis. Hart can know what I can know of myself henceforth."

Angelina nerved herself to hear the letter. The doctor did not like the task assigned to him, but would not refuse it. Mrs. Hart laid down her work and took a chair close by the side of Angelina, and held one of her hands. The doctor took the letter slowly from the envelope, and in a subdued tone of

hear that you are a free woman. Daniel Courtney is dead." A shudder passed over Angelina's frame, and she sighed. The doctor paused, she motioned to him to go on. "I send you a paper with particulars; Mr. Courtney was not the same man after you left. He kept up tolerably before the public, and no one will ever know that he was married, so you can That secret is buried with him. rest easy. Donaldson, Mrs. Harper, Bellechasse, and Colonel Keane and I are the only persons who know it. Donaldson has gone to Australiz, and will never come back to the States. The truth is, he would be caught and im prisoned if he set foot in America. Mr. Karper is dead, and Mrs. Harper, they say, is not expected to live. She is in Cuba, and down with yellow fever. Bellechasse, the old fellow, grieves over Courtney's death, so that he has gone off to his plantation in Cuba, never to return. Colonel Keane, we hear, died about a month before Courtney, so you see this scoret is buried ten feet below ground. On, hang it, if I didn't forget to tell you about the child-I doctor to hear. " Go on," she said. "The child was rather in the way after Mrs. Harper left. Courtney, I was told, that pouring out a little into a wine glass, put it is I heard-well I know, he gave away the to Angelina's lips. The strong odour revived child." Angelina groaned. The doctor Angelina groaned. The doctor "Go on, go on, don't keep me in suspense, she said, in an imploring tone, while she seized the arm of the chair and grasped it tightly with one hand and squeezed Mrs. Mrs. Hart's hand convulsively with the other. "Go on-go on !" she cried. cent home prepared for her. What did "He gave away the child to a poor man Daniel think and say when he had found her and woman who had once been rich, and they promised for a very large sum of money to dopt her, and never let her know her real name till she was married, and then there was in bank a fortune put away for her in this poor man's name. The child's name was changed, and it never will be known where she is-that is, not for years, if ever.' Angelina sobbed convulsively.

a pride unlike most Southerners. He never had his name mixed up with intrigues with women high or low, and so he gave away this infant. After he did so he always looked like a haunted man, and nobody suspeoted why. He gave all his business up to the care of Riggs and Blunt, and the way he scattered money was the talk of the city. I was of some use to him, and I knew his secret, and I never will betray it. I kept your secret too. I promised you I'd never tell on what vessel you sailed. and I did not. He looked so haggard sometimes that he touched even my hard heart, when he'd say : Ralf, if you can tell me where Angelina has gone I'll make you rich'—but I would not. He gave me just all I wanted when I went off and pretended to try; so I wasn't going to make talk, bringing you home by force. You owe me something for this. He loved you all the time."

Angelina burst into an uncontrollable fit of

erying. "On, what mischief I did ! What misery child, and my-I made for my husband, my child, and my self !" she sobbed,

The Doctor was much moved. It was one of the most pitiful stories he had ever read to the end. But, alas ! how many there are that are even darker than this, and end in the oblivion of death everlasting. Angelina waved her hand for him to go on.

"Balls, parties, dinners, and receptions to strangers of note, were kept up at the Courtney Hall, for the public would not let him live in obscurity. He, poor man, would walk dizziness she felt. Mrs. Hart, unwilling to from room to room at these feasts like intrude upon her grief, sat down by her an unbidden guest, or like a spirit work-table not far off, and took up her crochet that did not take part in the enjoythat did not take part in the enjoy-ment. The doctors said Courtney had a hidden sickness. Riggs and Biunt gave out it was a cancer, and that he was dying from it by inches. Sometimes he was ill for days, and refused to see anyone, so Riggs and Blunt said. Colonel Kesne was the last who saw him and talked with him ; but he fell ill, and died a month before him. In his swered Mrs. Hart. "Shall I get it for last sickness Mr. Courtney was only confined ten days to his room. The doctor who at-tended him had no fear of his death; but, after all, he died very suddenly. No one was admitted to his sick room but Lubin. He says : 'Muster Daniel called loud for his friends, but Riggs and Blunt stayed all the time in the room, and wouldn't let any one in.' Well, it was a surprise when his death was known. All day long the bells of the city tolled, and every-body was talking of it. The slaves were like mad, poor things ! The room, and the private drawers and boxes, were sealed by the officers till the time for opening the will, and the men were stationed at the doors to guard the room. What do you think ? Everything he owned he left by will to Riggs and Blunt. They've put on big mourning !" Angelina did not move. She was pale, and

like a statue. The doctor went on reading :-

"This was unexpected by nearly everybody, though some thought they would get legacies. The slaves had been promised freedom at his death. There was no such freedom mentioned in the will, If you will tell me where you will be, I can send you news and then. I hope this will reach you. I send it by the Captain of the vessel you sailed in, hoping he knows where you are, That you are left nothing by Courtney, you see, was natural after all. If he named you it must be as his wife, and that would look bad for you. I think, from his dejected state of mind, he believed to the last that you had made away with yourself, and he thought he

made away with yourser, was your murderer. --Yours, "S. M. RALF." "All my own fault. I must blame no one else." said Angelina slowly, and in a solemn voice, like one talking in sleep. She looked like a person who had been stunned by a

terrible blow. "Sleep," said the Doctor, "is the only restorative for a time. I am afraid to administer anodynes, oxcept with oxtreme caution. Angelina, will you follow my advice ?"

"In everything that I can," she answered, while she was making a great effort to arouse herself from a stupor that was coming her. Cold chills crept through her veins. "This will test your bravery to the utmost," said the Doctor. "But I believe you will gain the victory, Angelina." She did not hear him; she had fainted, and they laid her upon the sofa.

FEB. 10, 1886

FRENCH CATHOLIC SOCIALISM.

FRENCH CATHOLIC SOCIALISM. PARIS, Feb. 5.—Count Albert de Mun, who recently attempted to start a new French Catholic party, but was dissuaded by the Bishop of Solssons, has just made a striking speech at Marseilles on Catholic socialism, in the presence of a great concourse of Catholic workmen, and with the concurrence of the Bishop of Montpelier and of leading Catholic manufacturers manufacturers.

La Nature claims that a machine of onegoing.

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Mrs. Hart called the maid, and directed her to remain quietly in the room with the young lady, while she went to see the Captain, and confer with him. When she met her husband he was in a state of wonder, and said :

"Well, Bess, dear, it is all out now ! What do you think is the secret that poor young creature has carried all this time ? Who do

you suppose is her husband ?" Mrs. Hart shook her head sorrowfully.

" Daniel Courtney, the Nabob of Louisiana, and he is dead !

Mrs. Hart sat down suddenly on the near est chair, and exclaimed : "The wife of Daniel Courtney ; and she is

here earning her support as a governess ! I have my own thoughts, and I hope that there is in all this something to say in his favor. Let us try to think so, now that he has gone to be judged elsewhere."

"That's so, Bess, dear. Tread softly on the dead. Our turn will come soon to need mercy."

" Poor child, what a sad life she has led What will she do now ?" asked Mrs. Hart. "God knows. If her husband has not cut her off; but that can't F No man could be so base as that. How litle we know of the great world outside our own, Bess!"

We can't judge of the case till we hear all her story. Shall we send for Dr. Fleury ?"

"Better wait and see how she is. might sicken her to see anycne just yet."

A good dinner was waiting for Captain and Mrs. Hart, and he had been quite ready to do it justice, but the sudden illness of Augelina cast a gloom upon the household, and they could not bear to sit down to the table without her.

"What a feast An clina and I hoped this would be to us three," said Mrs. Hart. "We must make the best of what comes.

After all, it is more for her happiness to be free from this mask in which she was a prisoner, and then she can begin a new life. Better, is it not, than to be wandering alone hither and thither? The couple were not happy, that is clear. Come, Bess, dear, cheer one hour's joy since I left you, and you would up; we can befriend her, and who knows_____

The Captain was interrupted by a call from Dr. Fleury, who was on the look-out for this home trip, and glad to see the good Captain when he came. Both the Captain and Mrs. Hart rose meet their friend warmly. He gave a hand to each while looking on the table wistfully, saving :

"Upon my word, that boiled mutton and caper sauce tempts me to join you."

In another moment he had taken the place intended for Angelina.

"But," he remarked, "I must not take Angolina's place. Why is sh . not here ?" The Captain told the story of the letter, of her going to her room to read it, and, in an instant after, of the heavy fall upon the floor

overhead. The Doctor started from his chair, "How is she now," he asked anxiously.

"Sleeping quiotly, and the maid is with hor." "The letter must have contained fearful

news," said the doctor. "I saw the first two lines, no more.

was a long letter," said Captain Hart. "And those lines were ----?" quickly in-

quired Dr. Fleury. "As well as I can remeber they were "You are free-Daniel Courtney is dead !" or would he be sorry? Was there a chance "God in heaven be thanked," exclaimed that anyone had taken her place? This the Doetor, "Daniel Courtney, of Louisiana,

she was not inclined to say more. Again the maid took her seat by the bedside, and Angelina returned in thought to the sweet days of her love of Daniel. She was back again in the little cottage, and he was coming to see her. They talked of their love and of their future happiness. He told her that she was his world, and that without her there would be no sunshine in it for him. She looked with pride upon his handsome, manly form, and threw her arms around her husband's neck and asked, "How soon, how soon, dear, will everybody know that I am your wife ?-I want everybody to know it." A shadow crossed the picture for a moment. but then little Pura, the sunbeam, came into her mind. A sudden pain shot through Angelina's heart. It beat quickly and fluttered as if struggling in its death throes. "Josephine--quick--wine!" she called,

hardly able to articulete.

Josephine was up in an instant. Angelina's pallor alarmed her, and in her haste she brought the ammonia instead of wine, and her, and the maid saw her mistake; mortified stopped. by her careless blunderings, she begged a

thousand pardone. Again left to her own reflections, Angelina hought of the tender kindness of Harper, of her advice, alas, unheeded ! and of Marie's fidelity to her, and of the magnifi-

gone ! Then the fullness of her heart overflowed. "Oh, my husband ! Why has this love for

you come back too late ! too late ! My arms reach out to you and you are far off! My eyes look for you and I cannot see you! My heart is bursting with love

love for you, and I would give worlds to know that you loved me to the last ! But how could you? Oh, Daniel! Daniel! If I could have you back but one moment of those I lost, I'd tell you that I have not had take your Angelina in your arms and forgive her ! Oh. Daniel ! My husband !

Tears were streaming down her cheeks. She lay with clasped hands across her bosom. It was heaving with emotion. When this spasm of regret had spent itself, the poor sufferer fell into a troubled sleep.

A loving and motherly hand gently touched Angelina's that lay upon the coverlid.

I awaken you, dear child, because it is time you had a cup of coffee and some food, and you were breathing heavily," said Mrs. Hart, in the tenderest voice.

Angelina smiled, thankful for the affection that was now so necessary to ber in her lone-liness, and she said: "With Josephine's assistance I will rise and go down to breakfast now.'

"Do you think it best to make the exertion? I'm afraid you are not quite strong enough."

"Oh, yes, dear Mrs. Hart," said Angelina, reaching out her hand to the dear old lady, forehead. "Yes, I must be strong now, Mrs. of her." Hart. I thought I would go back and be must not lose my opportunities as I have

done."

"All gone !" she cried. My punishment, is greater than I can bear !"

Nothing could pacify her for a while. "Must I live? Oh, will not God, in mercy,

let me die !" "My dear Angelina," said Mrs. Hart, while tears were streaming down her own face, "try and be calm-you promised to be strong.

"Yes, yes ; but I've for ever lost all-all !" "Not all, child," said the Doctor. "May it not be that Divine mercy has spared you for the sake of this very child? May He not have heard your prayers and seen your sor-row, and may it not be that in His own time you, this child's mother, may be necessary to her, and you will be restored one to the other?'

"Oh, if I could believe this !" said An-

how blind I was-oh, how blind !" "We are all blind often," said Mrs. Hart.

"You were young and did not think, and who took it, and stooping over her, kissed her you believed her father would make an idol

The Doctor was going to fold the letter,

"They said that Courtney could not keep

CHAPTER XIV.

The sudden death of Daniel Courtney created a great surprise in Louisiana. His freinds-they were many-extolled his virtues, and regretted that so valuable a member of society had departed from the sphere in which he had shone a public benefactor for so long a time. The Northern and Southern papers were alike eulogistic, and said that they knew not when there would be found one to fill his place, one like him. "Hisgentlemanly forhcarance in warm debates on the slavery question was more influential than the ranting violence of his opponents," said one of the "His generosity in ad-Louisiana papers. "His generosity in ad-vancing the public interest of the city of New Orleans, in erecting institutions of charity, and in greatly improving its sanitary condition ; his kindness to his slaves, and the attention he has paid to the education of those men among them who munifcated any love for learning"-these and other good qualities were lauded liberally by the crowd who followed Mr. Courtney to his tomb, where he was laid to rest. The pomp of his funeral could do little for him, but it was right that the ceremony should be fitting to the occasion of the death of a great man.

No persons present made such loud demoustrations of grief as Riggs and Blunt, who stood by the side of his coflin till almost dragged away by the master of ceremonies, who assured them that the corpse must leave the Hall. The long procession outside was becoming impatient. The house servants, dressed in deep mourning, were weeping noiselessly. The grounds close around the Hall were crowded up to the walls and windows with slaves from the plantations far and near. There were of them men, womon, and children, all dressed in simple slave attire. The men had tied a bit of black cloth on their hats, and the women a bit on their arms. The crowd of slaves was very large. Some were standing hat in hand, in solemn attitude; others were kneeling and praying aloud for ""Master Daniel" with streaming eyes; some of the women were wringing their hands, and calling to Jesus to care for them now, and asking one another why the Lord took away a good master, and left the bad ones here so long. A low mournful marmur of "woe, woe," was heard in the

crowd when the body of Daniel Courtney was slowly borne along the long avenue that led to the main street. Sobs that were hoart gelina. "Hope it, if you can't believe it," replied the Doctor. "I know it is a hard fate to rending to hear came from some of the live and know that your child calle another aged slave women. The throng of citizent person mother." "Yes, and I willed it should be so ! But as they moved on and accompanied to the grave all that remained on earth of the great man. His soul had already been in the presence of its Maker, and had been judged

according to the deeds done in the body. "Dust to dust," solemuly pronounced the officiating clergyman. "Ashes to ashes"-4 cared for again by —, but that dream is over. I must be strong. I feel better able to do my duly now than I have ever been; I go on now," she said.

coffin was laid in the silent tomb. The crowd slowly returned to their various "What extraordinary cause has brought would lead to scandal about you, and he had avocations and to forget that their time must

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FEB. 10, 1886.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

(a) A set of the se

child, and it is more than likely that he made come to die. It was a touching spectacle to see the poor slaves go back to the old Hall, and fall a will in their favor than that he left his the poor slaves go back to the ord half, and tail, and tail a will there have for than that he left his on the ground and weep, and refuse to leave it. They kissed the doorsteps where he had so often walked, and asked to be allowed to Riggs made a great effort to show no carry back a root, or plant, or spring of vine agitation. o plant to grow on the plantation for Massa

T)aniel. "We can then think," said old Aunty Deborah, "that Massa is looking at us love him in dat flower."

"What's to do now Massa Daniel's gone ?" said old Uncle Jack. "I don't care to see the corn grow no more."

·Oh, de darkness has come to us now, said Aunty ; " dat oberseer ain't gwine to let us tell on him to Massa Riggs and Blunt."

"Oh, Massa Daniel! De Lord help us !" said a poor lame negro. "I'se no strength | child if I tried."

"It is late, Mr. Riggs," said Thompson. "What is to be done with these plantation left.' negroes? they are howling like mad dogs around the Hall."

Send all home that live within ten miles of here; and the rest must have some supper in the barn and around and then start them off. If there are any from up the river, send them to the funeral. You'll have some trouble the keepers understand that there is no sham and besides, she will have no money to go mourning to be done. I, that is Blunt and I, they must be told, are now the masters, and we mean to use the whip when it is necessary. Mr. Courtney went on the system of giving a whip any more than you can a horse."

Mr. Thompson, a Northern man, who had made Mr. Courtney believe that he was well fitted to be head overseer in his employ, was now ready to suit the ideas of the new masters equally well, though they were direct-ly opposed to those of Daniel Courtney. He now assured Mr. Riggs that he approved of the severe method proposed, and that no other would ensure good work and obedience.

In due time it was made known that the lost will of Daniel Courtney had been found and probated. It created no surprise that the former clerks, Riggs and Blunt, had fallen heirs to the immense fortune. The world said that this was their reward. Now that these young men had stepped into the golden shoes of the deceased, who would say aught against them ! All those who had been the hangers on of the rich man flattered his successors and burned the incense of praise on their altars in order that they might retain their places within reach of their masters' favors. It was known that Daniel Courtney had no wife and children; and it was said there were no relations living who had a right to contest the will, and so Riggs and Blunt were left, so far as the world could see, in undisturbed possession of what they had honestly gained from their friend and master, Mr. Courtney. On his most intinate friends, the Harpers, and some others, he had during his life settled small fortunes-all they would accept. A few days' prattle, and rumor was silenced on the subject of the good luck of these two poor orphan boys taken for charity by Mr. Courtney, and now princes in fortune.

E"One day about this time, Nicholas Ral came into the office with his hands in his pockets and his hat on one side of his head. In a loud, imperative tone, he asked to see Mr. Riggs.

"He is engaged," was the laconic reply of a clerk, who, without looking up, went on writing. Ralf took a few turns up and down the office, whistling a merry tune to show his indifference to all present.

"No whistling is allowed here, sir," said another clerk, in an angry tone, looking up trom some accounts he was making out.

So he kept on. The young man was going to invite the in-

truder in a summary and peremptory manner the r of the to leave the office, when

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"I am convinced that we have his last will and are the lawful heirs to his property ; but I see if you set such a rumor afloat, I would

not for \$100,000 go through what I would have to do to prove my right." "Not for \$100,000 ?" asked Ralf, looking

into Riggs' face inquiringly. "No, not for \$100,000. I'd fling it into

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the street to day if I thought you could pre-vent such a thing." "Well, I know, too, Riggs, that his wife is living; and I think I could search out the

" Do not speak so loud," said Riggs. "He must have had good reason for denying the marriage, and it is not my business to be more charitable to her and her offspring than he was himself. Now, you must tell me what you can do for me-for us-and you know what kind of men we are !"

"I have already written to her that Courtney died, and that she is a free woman. them to the boats that are waiting to take I wrote that he did not name her in the will, them back. It was a foolish thing to let so many come; but it's over now, and the public believe that she was the lawful wife of Daniel will be better satisfied with us for bringing them to the funeral. You'll have some trouble long to such a claim. She is young, and getting them to work for a tew days; but let broken down by all she has gone through, the law to give her what is her due. I pity the creature, but it is not our business to mend up Daniel Courtney's wrong ways. But she can give a lot of trouble all around, if she it up, but you can't drive a nigger without has the chance. We are safe one way; there is no one left now who can prove the marriage or the first will. I believe there is a will, or one that some people can prove they heard read. But I rather think they are out of the way. Courtney evidently thought better of his first act, and perhaps after all couldn't face what the world would say about a hidden

wife or child. So he made a last will in your and Blunt's favor.' Ralf did not believe one word of this, but there is etiquette even among robbers !

"I am pretty sure I can upset the difficulty of the wife business," said Ralf, laughing. "I may make a noose for my own halter in doing it, but we must look to our own interest before we take care of hers."

"Exactly," said Riggs, rubbing his hands with satisfaction. Going to a drawer he took out securities for a large amount, and said : "You may have expenses in this business." Handing them to Ralf, he added : "Is there anyone who can reach this woman, and try to upset her plans?"

"No one but a certain man I have found out who took the child as his own. I had better send him word that you will arrange with him.'

"Well, then, do so. You are sure that you and this man are the only living persons who knew that Daniel Courtney was married ?'

"Quite sure," said Ralf, remembering Captain Donaldson and Colonel Bellechasse and Mrs. Harper. But the Captain dare not put foot in America, or tell his whereabouts. Colonel Bellechasse had gone to Cuba, and would not sully the memory of his dear friend by bringing up so unpleasant a circumstance before the public, and Mrs. Harper would be

of no weight in the balance of testimony, though, like all other friends, she knew Daniel to be and to live like a bachelor. So he fell in with Riggs' opinion that they could keep the secret and enjoy the fruit of it undisturbed.

The reader will not be surprised that such was the conclusion arrived at.

The two friends parted affectionately, shaking hands and promising eternal fidelity to one another. The clerks were somewhat surprised to see Mr. Riggs accompany this common-looking stranger to the door, for, in "Do you think so?" asked Ralf, laughing and winking one eye. "Then I'll try it." man, with an ugly and unpreposessing counman, with an ugly and unprepossessing coun-tenance. They gave one another significant looks. One whispered, "Something's up, Jack."

EXCITEMENT UNABATED. PROOF THAT THAT PHYSICIAN'S TERRIBLE

CONFESSION IS TRUE.

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Cleveland, O., Herald. Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rocheeter, N.Y. Democrat and Chronicle, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In the article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the excitement in Rochester, and elsewhere, caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtfut if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professionals and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given, and here it ìs :

GENTLEMEN: I owe my life and present health wholiy to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made (which is true in every respect) for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself as to my physicians and friends. J. B. HENION, M.D.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Jan. 21. SIRS: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote. H. H. WARNER & Co.

To Whom it May Concern:

We are personally or by reputation ac quainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, (by which Dr. Henion says he was cured) whose commercial and personal standing in this com-munity are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor of Rochester.) WM. PURCELL, (Editor Union and Advertiser.

W. D. SHUART, (ex Surrogate Monroe County.)

EDWARD A. FROST, (ex-Clerk Monroe County.) E. B. FENNER, (ex District Attorney Mon-

roe County.) J. M. DAVY, (ex-Member Congress, Ro-

cheater.) JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe

Co HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seedsman.) JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (ex-Member of Congress.)

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.

There was published in the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M.D., narrating how ho had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. was referred to in that statement as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D.D..) (Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

SIR GEORGE AND SIR JOHN. THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

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(Special Correspondence)

DUBLIN, Jan. 25. - At the usual fortnightly meeting, John Deasy, M.P., who presided said he thought the report which Mr. Harrington had read was one which ought to encourage them on the eve of one of the great est constitutional battles that had ever been fought by any country in the world. They awaited the issue of battles with the greatest confidence, knowing that whatever measure of self-government might be proposed they had it in their power at last to take from the English Parliament in spite of all the power of the English empire the right to legislate fully for their own people on their own soil. They would trust their leader, who had been play ing the two English parties against each other for the last five years with such finesse --- and hoped for as much success in the future as had attended his efforts in the past. Whatever might be obtained in the Parliament, the Irish representatives would not abate by one jot their demand made at the instance of twenty millions of the Irish people : and no matter what offer was made by the English of either party, they would take nothing less-except they believed it to be a means to an end-than the rights which belonged to them, for which their forefathers had struggled and bled, and which they soon

hoped to possess and enjoy. Abraham Shackleton, availing himselt of the privilege of there meeting, his brother Nationalists and those members of Parliament who had not yet gone over to the great fight which was coming on, said although it was scarcely creditable that any of the great English parties would be so insane as to attempt to put down by main force this National organization, yet still they all knew that such a thing was on the cards. Then the men all parties, creeds and positions in society show that they were determined come what might to stand together. At the same time they must be so guarded in their acts and policy as not to leave a single possibility for their action to be impugned on constitu-tional grounds. He was glad to read the numerous letters appearing in the Freeman from Presbyterians and Methodists. showing their sympathy with the National cause. He knew from his intercourse with Protestants that there were far more Protestant Nation. alists in Ireland than many were aware of. They must carry on this movement thoroughly and thoughtfully, with judgment and consideration; they must watch their steps and act as wise men, well aware that there were plenty, if they could, to find any of them

tripping. Mr. Redmond said they would either bring l liberty to Ireland or show to the whole world that England was governing Ireland purely and simply by despotism and the engines of despotism. But he did not think that Eng land was prepared to give coercion ; she had enemies in every quarter of the globe, and those enemies had their eyes on her, waiting for a pretext to confound her. He believed Mr. Parnell and the S6 representatives would win Home Rule.

Mr. Harrington said the County Kerry was one of the most disturbed in the country, and it was one of the most rack rented; side by side with outrage and crime he had seen 16, 20 and 30 families evicted on the one day. Yet he did not think that crime or lawlessne: a advanced their cause in the least. inj extremis, resorts to basest calumny. It

is curious to notice how the statements made is curious to notice how the statements made in the newspaper organs of Irish landlordism are made to suit the political exigencies of the moment when the landlord cause needs a little help, and it never needed help more than it does at present. The latest story told, with all the earnestness of truth, is that told, with all the earnestness of truth, is that not always the only hope. the land now held by the Protestant farmers of Ulster was being railled for by the Nationalists, the price of a ticket varying from 1s to 10s. The story went that the and his colleagues in council when these resolu-tions were there discuss d and adoptid. Again, banels used the most part held in Catholic

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

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The American Ambassador at Vienna, M . Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ-and, strange to say, the patient recovered-the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms :-The appetite is quite the following symptoms :---The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation : a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morn-ing, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation ; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The aves are surface thread with relfeeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yel-low; the hands and feet become cold and sticky - a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired al the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-lodings. When rising suddenly from a recum | bent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times : the blood becoming thick and stignant, and does not circulat properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated

ply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. Thesafest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it root and branch out of the system. drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir,-I wish to inform you the good your

Dear Sir, -- I wish to inform you the good your Seigel's Syrup has done me. I thought at one time 1 would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almonaces and after reading it concluded to try your remedy. I tried one bottle and found my health so much im-proved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Every body here speaks well of it.

JOSEPH WARD.

Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGPIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1886.

A. J. WHITE, Limit d. Gents-Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where-ever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsis scemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine.

Yours respectfully, JNO. G. MORRISON,

STRVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884. А. J. WHITE,

I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gain-ing my health ; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine

edicine. Yours, tc., Managheu E. Bram.

FRADERICTON, N.B.

A. J. WHITE, Limited, Gentlemen-Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours truly, PATRICK MCLUBRY,

TROUT LASE, ONT., May 12, 1885,

Yours truly, W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

Δ. J. WHITE, Limited.

disease of the kidneys and liver.

This morning $L^2Etendard$ publishes a letter from an old friend of the late Sir George E Cartier, containing a declaration which Sir George made before his death regarding Sir John Macdonald and the role Sir John would have imposed on the Province of Quebec.

Province of Quebec.

L'Etendard, in introducing the startling re-veration, says that for many years the vast majority of this province had placed such abso-lute confidence in Sir John, it seemed so unlikeby that the friend of Sir George Cartier could have betrayed or even neglected the national interests of his fast friends of Lower Canada, that any accusation or charge of this nature would have been at once, and with-out question, declared to be totally unfounded. It has taken the crushing evidence of recent events to open the eyes of the majority to the true state of affairs, and to show that Sir John is a traitor to this Province. In face of these events the declaration made by Sin George Cartier assumes its full

THE SO-CALLED SIAMESE TWINS.

AN EX-MINISTER'S LETTER.

Important Evidence Regarding Sir John

Macdonaid and his Relations with the

IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE.

Sir George, who was considered by the public as the Siamese twin of Sir John, had anything but brotherly love and confidence for the Prince of Tricksters. Sir George unbosomed himself one day to a trusted personal friend, who before and since played a prominent role in Canadian affairs. He has been an M.P. and is ex-Minis ter of the Crown, and still holds a high pesitio in the country. He is an old Conservative and has often led the party to victory. At the request of Senator Trudel, this personage, who has kept Sir George's secret for 14 years, now reveals it in a solemn declaration, which runs as follows :---

Hon. F. N. A. Trudel, Senator :--My DEAR SIR, ' * You ask me if I remember, some time ago, having confided to you a great importance. If I remember, you say, what Sir George E. Cartier said to me in 1872, relative to Sir John Macdonald, whom he was complaining against. You ask me also to put in writing a declaration of the confidence which Sir G. E. Cartier made to me, and to send you the declaration, which you desired to make use of either in the press or before Parliament. 1 must say in reply that I remember perfectly well what Sir George E. Cartier said relative to

Sir John Macdonald.

I may add that the declaration made to me by Sir G. E. Cartier was not made confidentially, but intimately, as he made it to others besides myself. I therefore declare that during the ession held at Ottawa, 1872, Sir G. E. Cartier having asked me to take a seat beside him in the chamber, said to me, and repeated it to me several times during that session, that he had great fault to find with the con-duct of Sir John towards him and towards Lower Canada at the time of the passing in England of the Imperial act establishing the confederation of the Pro vinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He asked me if I remembered the causes and motives which gave rise to the request for such confederation. You know, he said to me, that the political chiefs of each of the Provinces assembled in Quebec in 1865, for the purpose of drafting resolutions which would the purpose of dratting resolutions which would serve as a base to the Imperial act, which was to be asked for and passed for that object. These resolutions were submitted to each of the Provincial Legislatures, with the inten-tion that they should be adopted in toto, without any amendment, for they were to cerve as a base for the Imperial act. This was cerve as a base for the Imperial act. This was said and repeated by Sir John A. Macdonald

later on,

THE LETTER.

* * * Jan, 28, 1886.

private room slowly opened, and Mr. Riggs appeared. Seeing Ralf, he bowed to him, and in a bland voice invited him to walk into his inner office, though he had come in truth to severely reprove the clerks for allowing such unseemly conduct as whistling in the hours of business.

The door was closed. Riggs drew a chair near his own, and laying his arms on the table, leaned over close to Ralf's face opposite to his, and whispered in an assumed tone of solemnity :

"This has been a sudden death, Mr. Ralf. Poor Courtney died hard."

How is that ?" inquired Ralf, gruffly.

"He could not bear the idea of going so young, when we told him there was no hope." "Why the devil did you refuse to have his friends see him, as I am told you did? And how was it you had only one physician?'

asked Ralf. "Why, you see," said Riggs, "the doctor told us it was only a mild attack of fever, and that we must keep him very quiet if we would have him out soon ; so we only obeyed orders.

Great mistake," answered Ralf.

"Hush ! don't speak so loud. These clerks outside are all ears and eyes since his death. I had only Dr. Black, because until two hours before Courtney's death we had not dream ed that he was in any danger." "And the 1 ?" asked Ralf.

"Then 1 told him, and asked him if he had made a will. He showed me a tin box on the shelf at the foot of his bed on the wall, and said to me: 'My last will is in that R'ggs; you will attend to it.' The poor man cried like a child, and kept repeating, 'God have mercy upon me! It is hard to die yet.' The doctor told him as I had, that there was no hope. Bless my soul, Ralf," continued Riggs, covering his face, "in less than an hour after, he was stiff and cold."

Ralf got up, with his hands behind him and his head down. Suddenly going round to Riggs, he stood before him a moment, and then said :

"What did you think, Riggs, when you read the will ?"

"Well," replied the man, "I must say I expected it would be as it was, for poor Mr. Courtney often told me that Blunt and I would be his neirs."

Ralf looked into his eyes steadily, for he did not believe him ; Riggs felt uncomfortable under the gaze, and moved away, making, excuse that he was getting the will to read to his friend.

"Did it ever occur to you," said Ralf, "that heirs would yet appear and claim the right to break this will that is in your favor?

"It can't be broken; it is too plain," answered Riggs. "The devil wouldn't try ίt

" Did you know that Courtney was magried ?" asked Ralf.

Riggs started as if shot, and seizing Ralf's hand, said :

hand, said : "For God's sake tell me why you ask such a question ? Why, no ; it can't be true, for he says nothing of it in this will." "He may have made another," said Raif. Riggs turned pale and held his hand to his

forehead, as if suffering pain there.

"You would not alarm me unnecessarily, my friend. Pray be candid."

"No, I would not; all I know for a cer-tainty is, that he had a lawful wife and

Mr. Riggs turned back, and with a thoughtful expression, walked slowly to his apartment

"Hang the fellow I" thought Riggs, "what a viper he is going to be in my path ! He would sell me to morrow to a higher bidder. That woman is living, and he knows where ! Daniel Courtney believed she had committed suicide, and blamed himself for it in his last moments ! His raving would have made the whole thing public, if we had not kept him alone with us. Where is Blunt? He is always out when I want him most.

Riggs turned his thumbs rapidly round and round, while his fingers were locked together, and he patted the floor with his foot. His mind was growing more and more agitated every moment. What to do, how to do, every moment. What to do, how to do, whom to trust with this secret, was the trouble. "What will this fortune be but a confounded burden if I have to endure torture like this to keep it," thought the possessor of millions. "I believe I'll take my salary from Blunt, and let him have it all to himself, or I'll at once come out and say that I've found that Daniel Courtney has a wife living to whom his estates rightfully belong. How the public will glorify me for such righteous conduct ! I'll hear their praises on every side,

and I'll deserve them, too." The sound of Blunt's footsteps in the outer room brought back Riggs to self-possession, and at the same time he heard his dreaded confident, Ralf, in conversation with him

coming back, as they walked towards his door ! "Ah ! here you are," said Blunt, coming in with his usual boistrous manner. "Sit down, sit down here, Mr. Ralf. We'll soon fix this thing up for you. Riggs, I hear you have promised your friend —. "Yes, yes," interrupted Riggs. "Well, he met me on the Square. We

have had a talk, and the upshot of it is, he wants an agreement in writing signed by us both

Mr. Riggs looked surprised, and said :-"It is not usual to do so in such cases, Mr.

Ralf. We must trust one another-eh?" "This is not a usual case," argued Ralf. "A written agreement would look ugly to the world if discovered," replied Blunt, " and would damage you as well as us. The

taker, you know, is as bad as the thief-ha! ha i ha i" "It is no theft," put in Riggs, "What nonsense you talk ! The case is this : A man

dies leaving his property as he pleases, to us, two faithful clerks. No one ever hears of a wife belonging to him till a woman after his death makes a claim to his fortune as such. We know these claims are common enough, and they have no foundation. We don't want to be annoyed with this woman's pretended right. It will cost time and money. and give us an enormous amount of worry of mind to contest it. I'm maished she is not Daniel Courtney's wife and I told our friend here that for 100,000 dollars I would not be bothered by such a d-d oreature-and he thought that with 100,000 dollars he could quiet her. Is that theft ?" "But where is the proof that he, Mr. Ralf,

can ?." asked Blunt. Ralf replied :--"I have written her that Mr. Courtney has

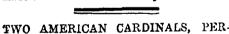
not named her or the child in the will, and has left all his property to you. Now, her (To be continued.)

Rochester, N. I. It seems impossible to doubt further in the face of such conclusive proof.

PORTRAIT3 OF THE REV. FATHERS MARCHAND AND FAFARD.

The Rev. Oblat Fathers have had portraits taken of the Rev. Fathers Marchand and Fafard, who fell at the hands of the Cree Indians on Holy Thursday, 2nd April, 1985, and are for sale. They are neatly got up and are faithful pictures of the fathers. They can be bought at all the houses of the Oblat Fathers; Cadieux & Derome's, Notre Dame street; and at the office of *Le Monde*. The prices and sizes of photo-graphs are, 8 by 10 inches, 50 cents; cabinet size, 25 cents; cards, 10 cents. The proceeds are to be devoted to a good work.

The best Ankle Boots and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them.



HAPS.

A REPORT ALSO THAT THE PRIMACY WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-A private letter from Rome intimates that Archbishop John Joseph' Williams, of Boston, as well as Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, is likely to be created a Cardinal. "The Holy Father," says the letter, " has always in such appointments chosen a prelate who had either identified himself with Christian educationsomething very dear to Leo-or proved in the management of ecclesiastical affairs the possession of that courage and liberal independence which mark the perfect theologian who is at all times conscicus of the right vested in his authority. Archbishops Williams, Gibbons and Corrigan were in these respects ideals of his Holiness; but Archbishop Williams is pre-eminently the favorite of the Holy Father." The letter goes on to

say: Leo XIII. believes it incumbent on him, not only in recognition of the strong ecclesiastical individuality possessed by each of these Bishops, but as a token of the respect and esteem he holds for your country, to honor all three in a manner satisfactory. Archbishops Williams and Gibbons will be elevated to the Cardinalate, and, some time after, the primacy will be transferred from Baltimore to New York. Archbishop Corrigan will then be constituted primate. There is no precedent for this, but in the case of America there is no objection. The primacy belongs to the See, and that can he transferred. In the individual the Cardinalate reposes. The Propaganda believes the United States will prove to be the Church's greatest missionary field in the near future, and His Holiness considers the pros-

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

is a most valuable remedy for consumption. Scrofula, Wasting Diseases, of children. colds and chronic coughs, and in all conditions where there is a loss of flesh, a lack of nervo power and a general debility of the system.

ministers from each province were delegated to England to ask for and watch over winners of the railled lands were to come into the Imperial act constituting the confederation of the four provinces mentioned. John A. Mac-donald, Cartier, Langovin, Galt and others Rule.

made part of it. Arrived in England Sir John no longer wished for the confederation of the four provinces, with local legislatures for each, as was stipulated in the resolutions, but just simply the legislative union of these four provinces. Cartier and Langevin found themselves alone, for the Protion. It was an absolute and complete vince of Quebec, to combat such a pretension fabrication. for Galt, Cartier said to me, had joined in th opinion of Sir John. Cartier said to me that he was indignant at the conduct of the latter, he who had obtained power in 1855, and who held it only through the majority of Lower Canada, for the majority of the deputation of Upper Canada were hostile to him. It was cause on his part a lack of feeling and loyalty toward Lower Canada, a loss to himself of Cartier, politically speaking, and the placing of the Province of Quebec at the mercy and under the control of other provinces with which she differed, as much in regard to civil and religious institutions as in reference to laws, language and customs. In short, Sir John, by playing this mean trick, thought to annihilate the

vince of Quebec and make of it an English instead of a French Province, as it is. Ther our laws, our clvil and religious institutions, would disappear, little by little, to give place to institutions founded according to the custome and desires of the English, who have no love as is known, for the French Canadians and large

hearted Catholics. This was the fate which notre bon Sir John reserved for us, if he had been able to succeed with his Machiavelian purpose. But in the person of Cartier he had to deal with a man of iron will and of well tested patriotism, and who opposed his plan with an unconquerable will. Cartier said to me that, seeing the bad faith of Sir John, he wrote at once to Sir. N. F. Belleau, who, happily, was the Prime Minister, to inform him of the miseries and embarrass-ments raised by Sir John, and telling him that if he received a telegram from him con-taining a certain word he would re-sign at once in order to break up everything.

sign at once in order to break up everything. Finally, after a month's efforts to bring Sir George Cartier to his opinion, Sir John again asked the question: "Are we going to have legislative union?" Cartier, called upon to give his opinion, replied by a "No," so dry as to leave Sir John to understand that he could not push the affair any further. The Imperial Act was then passed. Cartier said to me that after that he had lost all confidence in Sir John, that he had never pardoned him tor his treason-able act, and never would. This was so much able act, and never would. This was so much so, that he warned Mr. Mackenzie, then chief of the opposition, not to imitate George so, that he warned Mr. Blackeble, then Chief of the opposition, not to imitate George Brown, who, in his paper, the *Globe*, had unceasingly insulted, cried down, and injured the civil and religious institutions of Lower Canada, and who thereby had rendered himself an impossible; giving McKenzie to understand that there would be, perhaps, means of entering into an understanding with him. This is exactly what Cartier said to me relative to the conduct of Sir J hn, and this declaration I perity and growth of that country deserving of the honor. Another letter from Rome intimates that Bishop McNulty of Meath, Ireland, is to be created a Cardinal. There he said to me among other things that the

There he said to me among other things that he was going away to England sick and that he might not again see Canada, as his physicians here told him that his sickness was incurable. He begged of me to remember what he had said to me during the last session regarding Sir John A. Macdonald, and acded :-- "Don't trust him, he does not love the French Canadians, he hates them. This is an advice which I give you to profit from,

possession when Ireland obtained Home It hardly needed the visit of a special commissioner by a Nationalist journal to the scene of these alleged lotteries-when Protestant farms changed hands in prospectiveto nail the lie. His investigation at any rate failed to discover even a particle of founda-

AN UNHOLY CRUSADE.

Others of the landlord party are exhibiting quite a wicked turbulent spirit; not their fault, poor ninnies, but misfortune,---the being found in that dreadful national rables which has every mother's son of us touched that is not allied to landlordism. And what are the curious representatives of this abstract notion up to now ? you ask. In truth preaching and urging to an anti-Catholic crusade. The witless thing is titled Viscount Cole.

URNALISM IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS. The following is a list of the representative

journalists in the House. The Liberal memers include :---Agnew W., proprietor of Punch.

Cameron Dr. Chas., proprietor of the Glass

gow Daily Mail. Courtney L., whose period of journalism was spent on the Times.

Dilke Right Hon. Sir C., proprietor of the Athenaum. Gibb T. E, joint editor and proprietor of

the Liverpool Mercury. Ingram W. J., proprietor of the Illustrated London News.

Joicey J., proprietor of the Newcastle eader.

Labouchere H., proprietor of Truth, and part proprietor of the Daily News.

McLaren C. B., whilom editor of the Leeds Daily News.

Morley J., whilom editor of the Fall Mall Gazette.

Newer G., editor and proprietor of Tit-Bits.

Paulton, J. M., connected with the Manchester Examiner. Reed, Sir E. J., whilom editor of the

fechanica' Magazine.

Reid, H. J., has held many important journalistic appointments in the North of England.

Russel, E. R., editor of the Liverpool Post. Saunders, W., late proprietor of the much misinformed Central News.

The Conservative members include :---Ashmond Bartlett, E.

Beresford Hope, the Right Hon. A. J. B., was the Saturday Review.

Borthwick, Sir A., owns the Morning Post. King, H. J. Maclean, J. H.

By comparison the Nationalist party is ex remely strong in journalists, including :

Dan Crilly, T. Sexton, T. D. Sullivan, editor and proprietor of the Nation, J. J. Clancy, M.D.; Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and T. H. Gill, lately of its staff; T. M. Healy, Justin McCarthy, J. H. McCarthy, Ed. Dwyer Gray, proprietor of Freeman's Journal, and T. P. O'Connor, contributor thereto, as well as to the Daily Netos, etc.; T. Harrington, proprietor of the Kerry Sentinel; L. P. Hayden, and J. Cooper, James O'Kelly, E. Harrington.

salles were for the most part held in Oathons shapels, under the presidency of the priests Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine resolu-auroly falsehood no further could go—and minners of the raffled lands were to come into winners of the raffled lands were to come into WM. BURKE

SOUTH BAY, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.

SOUTH BAY, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885. Sir,--I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and con-stipation of the bowels, vomiting food and bilo from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some or them giving relief for the time being, so you can wally see that I was discouraged, and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some

little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved. I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from

tomach complaints. I can give you the names of several others if your

wish. You may print this if you wish, as it may be the means of helping some other sufferer. LEWIS M. WALBANKS

South Bay, Ontario.

THE JESUITS' ESTATE.

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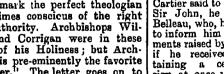
QUEBEC, Feb. 5.-The question of the Jesuits' estate is said to be almost settled. Mgr. Tachereau, who was especially commissionen by the Pope to negotiate the matter with the Quebec Government, will accept \$400,000 as a final settlement. The expenditure of this sum will be left to the discretion of the Archbishop, who will dispose of a portion in aid of the poor seminaries in new dioceses. The larger part will be devoted to the building of the branch of Laval University in Montreal. The estates owned by the Jesuits amount to 40,000 acres in the district of Montreal, 39,000 acres in the district of Three Rivers, and 129,000 acres in the district of Quebec, or 616,000 acres of land.

Do not despair of curing your sick-headache, when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their actien is mild and natural.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Feb. 2.-We regret to have to announce the decease yesterday, at her residence in this city, of the widow of the late Chief Justice Duval. Madame Duval had attained to a very great age, and had outlived most of the contemporaries of her early years. In Canadian society the deceased lady has filled a very exalted station. For nearly half a century she was one of the recognized leaders of Quebec society, and this for a lengthened period, during the days when Quebec was the capital of United Canada, and the scene, especially during the sessions of Parliament, of the most building constrained average in the country. Madama brilliant social events in the country. Madame Duval has thus become extensively known throughout the whole Dominion. She was attacked with her fatal illness some weeks ago, and retained her mental faculties to the last. Her death severs one of the few remaining links that connect the present with the Quebec of a bygone generation.

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tend ing toward consomption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for the asthmatic and consumptive, even in l advanced stages of disease.



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WEDNESDAY FEBURARY 10, 1850

THE Montreal Daily Witness says :-" THE POST may be ever so houest, and probably is. We have found it so.' We hope the time will come when we will

.be able to return the compliment.

An American exchange remarks that Her Majesty Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland lately sent a donation of ten pounds sterling to the London " Home for Destitute Dogs." She has not contributed ten farthings for the relief of the destitute presents in the West of Irohani.

THE Ottawa Citizen is mad. It calls THE Post a "dynamite organ." Well, we will not say that the appellation is undescrved, for we are pleased to think that THE POST has placed sufficient moral and intellectual dynamite under the Ottawa Citizen and the other Orange Tory organs of Sir John's government, that by the time the people light the use at the ballot box and the explosion takes place, there will be mighty little of the self same organs left to obstruct the course of honest and honorable government, or to tatten at the public crib.

The duty of the hour is to get on the lists.

Every man or young man 21 years of age, who carns a dollar or more a day, has a right to a vote, whether he pays or does not pay examicipal taxes.

The statute labor tax and the non-payment -3I it do not deprive a man of his right to vote in parliamentary elections.

been boldly asserting for months past that the Grits of Ontario dare not back up the Province of Quebec in its demand for the punishment of Sir John and his Orange-Tory administration. But on the first opportunity the

Ontario Legislature, with an independence, a fearlessness, and a sense of justice which do it infinite credit, resolves that the Government at Ottawa deserves nothing at its hands but repudiation and condemnation.

In the speech from the throne, due mention was made of the services rendered by the volunteers to the country, and due praise was accorded them. But this did not satisfy the local Conservative Opposition, which wanted to play a card in favor of the Tory Ministry at Ottawa. Accordingly Mr. Sol. White moved an amendment to the clause of the address, referring to the services of the

volunteers, to the following effect :--

"And we trust, now that peace has been restored, the supremacy of the law vindi cated and maintained and just punishments inflicted upon the principal participauts in the rebellion, it may be found consistent with the public interest to extend the merciful consideration of the crown to the cases of those who are now undergoing imprisonment for offences committed during or urising out of the rebellion.

The object of the amendment was not so much to obtain a recommendation to mercy for the imprisoned half-breels as to steal a march on the government and secure an endorsation of Sir John's policy.

Hon. C. Frazer was on his feet at once and exposed the game. He expressed his conviction that there would be no difficulty in getting from the House a unanimons recommendation to mercy for the imprisoned half breeds, but the House would not permit any rider, justifying the Ottawa government, to be attached to the "recommendation to mercy." Hon. Mr. Frazer charged Mr. White with not acting fairly or honestly in the interests of the prisoners for whom he professed to want mercy. If he wanted clemency and the good will of the House he did not take the right course by trying to serve a rather thinly veiled purpose of serving his party friends at Ottawa.

The Premier, Hop. Mr. Mowat, also opposed the amendment as worded, because it declared the punishments inflicted upon the principal participants in the rebellion were just, and because it was moved for a party purpose. The Premier declared that there were many people who thought these punishments should not have been inflicted ation. In 1882 they were said to be worth by Sir John's Government, and he also declared that the Ontario Legislature would not aid the Ottawa Government by placing on record its opinion that these punishments were just. The Premier held that the question of Riel's sanity should have been considered before he was sent to the scatfold, and pointed out how many thought that Riel should have received the benefit of the recommendation to mercy brought in by the jury. Hon. Mr. Mowat avowed, amid great enthusiasm and applause from the Ministerial side, that the policy on this question enunciated by Mr. Blake at London

commanded his entire approval. He concluded his speech by charging Sir John and his government with being the cause of

made possible by the influence of "ecclesiastical" rule, England has, no doubt, accomplished wonders in these days without ecolesiastic influence, and how does the Rev. Mr. Stone know that she would not have accomplished more good if she had been "ecclesiastic" these three or four hundred years past? In Canada statisticians say that Toronto will be as much under the influence of the French Canadians in six or seven decades as Montreal is to-day, and we fail to see what good reason the rev. pastor of St. Martin's Church has for saying that "the future of Canada was entirely in the hands of the English, because the French were too "ecclesiastic." We think the influence points quite the other way.

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THE JESUIT ESTATES.

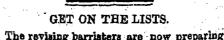
The Jesuits were temporally suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773, but the ball was not promulgated in Canada until 1774. In that latter year the Jesuits owned about 900 000 acres of the best lands in this country They had acquired them from the Crown of France, as donations, or had come into possession of them by inheritance or purchase These lands were their absolute property, and they devoted the revenues that were obtained from them to the support of primary schools in the country and the maintenance of the old Jesuit College at Quebec. When the order was suppressed the Pope ordered that the estates in their possession should pass over to the Bishopric of the countries in which the Jesuits had existed. But this is just what did not happen in Canada. When the Jeauits were suppressed the English authorities grabbed their estates and used the revenues for educational purposes. Protestants as well as Catholics were educated out of those revenues. The Protestant schools of the "Upper Canada" of those days were created out of the monies belonging to the Jesuits, and even the Mail admits that the annual grants made to King's College and to Protest. ant grammar schools came from the same source. At least one Protestant church was almost entirely built out of the revenues belonging to the Jesuits, and sizecures given to Protestants were also created and sustained in the same way. But these estates are now in possession of the Dominion. They were

transferred to Canadia at the time of Confeder-\$60,000,000, and if the Church succeeds in making its claim to the estates good, of which there is no rightful or historical doubt, no matter what the "law" may say, there will be a nice penny coming to the Jesuits some of these days.

NOT A "CROSS" BUT A "SAINT'S NAME.

THE Montreal Daily Witness rises to explain that THE Post must have been "ludierously stupid" to mistake the meaning of its paragraph regarding the "process of setting up monuments to mark the progress of Roman Catholic dominance" in the Province of Ontario, as has been done in the Province of Quebec. Our esteemed contemporary says we hung a diatribe of a hult the aristocracy and landlords of the Three column on the wrong peg. It did not mean to say that the monuments which were set up in Ontario to mark the progress of Roman Catholic dominance were "crosses." It was not a question of crosses. What the "only religious daily" considered as objectionable " monuments" to Popery was " the giving of occlesiastical names to post offices." To give a saint's name to a post office is a sign of degeneracy, in the eyes of the Daily Witness, a sign of papist tyranny, an outrage of which it warns Ontario in the most pathetic and alarming fashion. To call a post office in Ontario "St. Ann de Prescott" instead of "Beaver" is quite enough to set our estecnied confrere crazy with fear at the plimentary bauquet which was tendered to and feels that humanity and justice prospect of Roman Catholic dominance making the sister province as alien as our owp.

Gazette, the Mail and the other ministerial in French and Spanish history, the we would respectfully orge him, as an honorpapers sick unto death ! These organs have pages written for Henry of Navarre able man, to retract and apologize for the and Ferdinand and Izabella, were injustice done to Archbishop Ryan.



the preliminary lists of those citizens who will be entitled to vote at the Dominion elections under the new Franchise Act. It is the duty of every one to see that he is not deprived of the exercise of the franchise, either through his own negligence or through the carelessness of the revising barristers. If the citizen, who is not already on the municipal voters list, does not, personally or by proxy, demand to be placed on the Federal Parliamentary list, he will be left out. By neglecting this simple duty he cannot get on the list afterwards, without going to the trouble and expense of attending the Revision Court and proving his claim-which will take time and money. Hence the supreme importance of getting one's name on the pre-

liminary list for almost the mere asking. The right to vote is extended to all those who are residents in the constituency or electoral division for twelve months, and who earn \$300 a year or at the rate of six dollars per week.

The right to vote is also extended to those who pay \$20 rent a year, or at the rate of two dollars a month.

The right of vote is also extended to sons of 21 years of age, who, earning a salary less than \$800 and paying no rent, can qualify on their father's property, it that property be of sufficient value to afford \$300 for the vote of each son.

There are other classes who can benefit by the new Franchise Act, but the above three classes are by far the most numerous, containing as they do the vast majority of wage carners in the community.

None of them should neglect making application to the Revising Barrister of their constituency to be placed on the lists. It is a duty they owo to themselves and to their country. The following are the Revising Barristers for the three electoral divisions in Montreal with their addresses :--

Montreal East .- Judge Mathieu, Court HAUSE.

Montreal West. -J. S. Archibald, 1724 Notre Dame street. Montreal Centre,-H. J. Kavanagh, 1737

Notre Dame street.

BETTER NOT REFUSE THE DEMAND. The opinion is now universally expressed that England will consult its own interests best by yielding to the demands of the Irish people. English statesmen are warned on all sides not to force the people to have recourse present position of affairs as startling, and says "l'arneil is not driving, but he has his foot on the brake and can bring the coach to a standstill at any moment. Gladstone will conduct the movements of the party, and Parnell will conduct the movements of Gladstone. Behind Parnell is the little band of eighty-five members from Ireland, and besides these the hearty support of Scotch, Welsh and English texants, whose future is

scheme for making all those Indians Orangemen, and endowing them with the franchise, will vastly elevate their morals and improve | The Toronto Mail, which knows no pol their social condition. The inspiriting strains but that of "rule or ruin," has been mid. of " Croppies lie down," with fife and drum accompaniment, in the July dog-days, not over patriotism, and it has had to acknow forgetting the inevitable cordial proper for edge that Mr. Fraser, who opposed the "to the occasion, made legal with the Dewdney amendment" to whitewash Sir John brand, will have a wonderful effect in civiliz- his colleagues, was too strong to be resist ing Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans and Crees.

more in the way of civilizing; influences. In fact such troublesome persons are cropping up already. At Ottawa, the Hon. Wm. MacDougall lectured on "The Constitutional Status and Territorial Rights of the Indians of the Northwest." Mr. MacDougall is one whose long experience in public affairs and well. known independence of character and thought always command attention. After remarking on the importance and pressing nature of the Indian question, he drew the attention of the christian moralist, and the active interference of the roling power in the

Dominion, viz., the tax paying electorate, to what he had to say. As Superintendent-General of Indian affairs, during 1862 64, Mr. MacDougall had imposed upon him the duty of making a treaty with the Indians of

the Manitoulin Islands. A previous government, without success, had twice attempted to extinguish the Indian title to the great Manitoulin Island. Mr. MacDougall succeeded in drawing up a treaty that was henorable to the country and beneficial to the Indians, as it has made them a thriving population and hardy cultivators of the soil. The grounds upon which that treaty of 1862 was

framed were these :

(1) That the Indian title of occupancy wherever it existed in fact, had generally, undor English rule in Amorica, been recognized as valid and conclusive against every other title or claim except the paramount title of the Crown. (2) That no local authority, Legislative or Executive, under the old regime, was permitted to invade or extinguish this Indian title without the formal consent of the tribe or tribes in possession, induced thereto by adequate compensation.

Under this treaty the condition of the Manitonlin Indians has vastly improved, physically, morally and intellectually. They have almost entirely abandoned their nomadic habits, cultivated with fair results their allotments, and live comfortably on the pro- trades in the two cities of New Yer: duce of the soil and their annual income and Brooklyn. Of this vast army only from invested capital. One is tempted to those engaged in the trades of printask, in the light of this experiment, says Mr. MacDougall,-Why have we neglected to treat other tribes and communities of those aboriginal proprietors with similar from one-third to two-thirds less, simply liberality-with equal justice? Since this precedent was created we have admitted in which they receive the same as men, the the existence of the Indian title over advantage is chiefly due to the labor organto extreme measures for the solution of the many millions of acres of rich agriculproblem. The N.Y. Herald considers the tural land ready for the plough, and we alike. have made so called treaties for its surrender to Her Majesty, or if we confess the truth, to such of Her Majesty's white subjects as choose to occupy the homesteads without purchase or compensation, and to her great land grabbing companies and square. The women were making costly timber-limit legislators, who fix their own cloaks of the latest style, such as retail at prices ! We have driven back the fur bearing prices varying from \$35 to \$75 each. It animals, and completely exterminated the native cattle which supplied the plain tribes hours to make one of these cloaks, for

the floor of the Legislature by such men the Hon. Mr. Mowat and the Hon. C. Fra. feel that partizanship cannot always trium The Mail says :- It is a wonderful trium There are people who will exact something | for the Rice and Revenge combination, other day the Ottawa correspondent of the stout Reform paper, the St. John Telegran announced that Mr. Blake's speech at L don had "consolidated the Liberals " Ontario and drawn the independent Bis " closer to the Liberals." However that the be, there is no doubt that Mr. Fraser's mos has drawn the Liberals closer to the diad fected Bleus. In fact, the alliance is he complete."

> It is well that the country should stand united to punish public men for committi orimes which struck so heavily at the union peace and prosperity of the confederation

THE VALUE OF LABOR ORGANIZ TION.

The labor question is now receiving wide pread and earnest attention in the neighbor ing Republic, for the power of labor is at la making itself felt. The demands of th workingmen do not remain unbeeded as the past ; their petitions are no longer pigeor holed. Organization and concerted action of the part of the laboring classes have brough Federal and State administrations, as wells Congress and Legislatures, to terms. One of the most useful institutions established to look after the interests of the working classes is the Labor Barcav, which is under the special control and direction of a commusioner. The business of these Bureaus is to gather every information that relates to the labor problem and that can affect the coudition of the working classes. This information, bearing the stamp of reliability and authen ticity, serves as the basis of useful legislation and necessary reform.

Commissioner Peck, of the Labor Bureau of New York State, has issued a report containing an interesting chapter on female latin the large cities. He estimates that there are 200,000 women employed in the various ing, cigar making and hat making receive the same wages for the same work a do men. In all the other trades they receive because they are women. In the three trade izations, which include men and women

Among the sewing women Commissioner Peck found the most abject poverty. He reates the result of a personal visit to a tenement house, where he found six women and four sewing machines in one room of ten test cost two women a day's work of sixteen with ample clothing and abundant food. We which they received the princely sum of Si-

There are a large number of men who work for so much a week or month and their board. These men have a right to vote, if the board

a ... cash are equal to \$300 a year.

it takes but a brief visit to the office of the Havising Barrister to secure one's right to . ste.

The application to be placed on the lists must be accompanied by a declaration made before a Justice of the Peace or a notary that the statements in the application are true. We suppose there will be a standing J. P. in the office of the Revieing Barrister for the convenience of the applicants.

IT was clearly understood that the com-Sir George Stephen at the St. James club, were violated by Sir John and his last week by a number of Montreal citizens, should not be made to bear a political comthe assemblage.

We are told that "after extending his congratulations to the guests of the evening he almost immediately diverged into a political speech, thinly veiled, and referred to the difficulties the Government had to meet and attempted to justify the administration for recent occurrences in the Northwest. Many gentlemen present felt that he had violated the privileges of a club member, and his actions thereon would have been resented by several gentlemen present, but for the deference due to the occasion and the guests."

The members of Sir John A. Macdonald's government have a hard time getting an audience to listen to a defence of their administration, as they have difficulty in getting material out of which to construct a defence.

ONTARIO'S VERDICT.

The Ontario Legislature has positively and emphatically declined to place on record its approval either of the exceution of Louis Riel or of the Federal Government's general administration in the North-West. Hop. Mr. Mowat and his government were urged by the whole pack of Conservative and Orange Tories to denounce the Metis and praise and thank Sir John for having suppressed the rebellion. Like a man " whitewash the guilty parties in this North-" West business."

the rebellion by the incapacity, injustice and robbery which characterized the Federal administration in the Northwest. Like Archbishop Taché, Hon. Mr. Mowat held Sir John and his colleagues responsible for all the bloodshed, misery and ruin which followed in the track of the rebellion.

The Premier's speech produced a pro found effect upon the House. He voiced the popular feeling to a nicety. The Tory and Orauge wirepullers and organs which have been desperately at work to set Ontaric upon Quebee will not find much consolution in Mr. Mowat's speech. Their dastardly attempt to stir up religious and race feeling has been knocked on the head. Ontario, like Quebec and the rest of the civilized world, understands

government in their treatment of the half-breeds and in their hanging of Riel. plexion or to serve any party interest. The Humanity and justice are a large enough understanding was religiously adhered to by platform for Ontario and Quebec and the rest the several speakers, until the Secretary of of the Dominion to stard upon against a State, Hon. Mr. Chaplean, rose to address | cruel, dishonest and incapable administra-

tion.

"TOO ECCLESIASTIC."

At St. Martin's church, on Sunday last, the rector, Rev. J. S. Stone, is reported to have said that "the future of Canada was entirely in the hands of the English, because the French were too coole siastical." We are not quite so sure of that. The French were always " ecclesiastical," and yet the English have been receding before them for over a hundred and twenty years. They were "ecclesiastical" when the White Flag was lowered at Quebec and an English governor proclaimed New France a British colony. They were "ecclesiastical" when calumny and a falsehood? they were only 60,000 souls; when they were governed from Downing Street; when they fought and won Responsible Government ; when the English ruled Quebec, Montreal, and the Eastern Townships ; and yet we have seen them politically carrythat ecclesiasticism, which the Rev. Mr. Stone thinks a weakness, is the power which is making the French Canadians increase so

rapidiy. A people who are "ecclesiastical" are virtuous, and a virtuous people means the fittest people, and the ones that will survive In Ontario and the New England States the French are just as "ecclesiastic" as they are Hon. Mr. Mowat stood up and said : " No ! | in Canads, and yet they are more than hold-"We are not here, and we do not intend. to ing their own in both places, although they as at his intelligent audience of eminent and not to be expected. Necessity, therefore, find themselves in active competition with learned divines swallowing the dose as gospel demands the adoption of a policy towards the federation, but it has been fortified by the Church in China and Japan, and the

Evidently some people are not where they ought te.

LET HIM RETRACT.

The Montreal Daily Witness says we insulted the Rev. Principal MacVicar by inviting the learned divine to retract an abominable calumny which he made use of in his address at the annual meeting of the people." Bible Society.

Rev. Dr. MacVicar quoted an extract from newspaper of 33 years ago, which extract we proved to be garbled for a shameful purpose. Rev. Dr. MacVicar also pretended that the extract was taken from the organ of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, which we equally proved to be false.

Where is the insult in politely asking an intelligent and honest man to retract a statement which is fully proved to him to be a

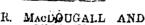
If a statement is uttered by a speaker without malice and without a previous knowledge of its false and calumnious character, he has no difficulty nor hesitation in withdrawing it, when he is made acquainted with the truth. If he refuses to withdraw it, then his obstiing all before them. To us it appears that nacy is proof that he is both dishones and malicious.

> We would not be so particular about a retraction from Principal MacVicar only that he tried to make a point out of his quotation. and endeavored to give Protestants a very McVicar uttering the old exploded calumny

is not between Tory and Liberal, but between Kingdoms and the people thereof. The Whigs see this, and are us fearful as a brood of chickens when the hawk is overhead. The Tories saw this, and therefore Salisbury sought an exit with suggestive algerity. Her Majesty saw this, and vainly gave the powerful influence of the Throne to conservatism, It is, then, a large question, and its solution will lead to many consequences.

also invoived. In a word, the real struggle

" Pornell has kept phenomenally still. When the fuse is burning the wise man does not chatter. We may guess his thoughts, but he refases to utter them. A greater achievement, he has closed the lips of his followers. Irelaud as a nation is dumb; that is ciniuous. She generally talks freely; new she says nothing. She, too, sees that pule with de ermination and fixedness of purpose. She is in no mood to be trifled with. To sternly refuse all her domands would be to inaugurate an epoch of anarchy, fronzy and unspeakable desperation. Not even the throne would be safe. Gladstone uppreciates the peril of the situation, and has set himself to do all that man can do to satisfy Ireland, and thus save England from the cumulative revenge of a crezed and reckless



INDIANS. Among the subjects that will come up for discussion at the approaching session of Parliament, the Indian problem looms up with

ominous prominence. From what may be gathered from the reports of interviews with travellers, missionaries and residents of the territories published in the newspapers, it is evident that this question is of the very first

importance. Although these reports may be is necessary if we would avoid bloodshed and disaster. The broad outlines of the situation are tolerably clear.

Within a very recent period, the Indian tribes have been changed from independent savages, roaming at will over prairies that wards of the nation, confined to reserves, dependent on the Government for support. It would be extravagant to suppose that the erroneous idea of what Catholics think and nature and habits of the Indian would unhold regarding religious freedom. We were dergo a radical change with the disappear-

have deprived them of all, or, nearly all, their accustomed means of subsistence, and yet the | they must pay rent and buy food and clothfarmers and negotiators of those "surrenders" will doubtless tell us that they gave or provided ample compensation.

But the facts are against such pretensions. for the Indians are not fairly nor justly 75 cents to \$1.25 a dozen for overalls. He treated. As Mr. Macdougail very pointedly | further found that eigar making tended to improvident contracts, on the ground of special weakness, ignorance, or recklessness, and therefore of presumed incapacity to make | healthy, owing to the exercise in the open binding bargains to their disadvantege, with how much more force will the doctrines of equity apply to the case of the untutored child of the forest, who, understanding neither our language nor our laws, "surrenders his birthight, his name, his all to the the fuse is lighted, and waits. She is | statutory guardian and trastee-for a con-Bideration which no court in Christendom will say is adequate. For the sake of my country's honor and fature peace, I hope public opinion will compel the adoption of a new Indian policy in the North-West Territories before another resort to the ultima ratio of oppressed people has stained the prairies with the white man's blood, and the Canadian texpayore."

Here we have a very plain and thoroughly reliable description of the wrongs inflicted HON. MR. MACLOUGALL AND THE upon the Indians in the name of Her Majesty. To attack the Indiane, shoot them down, drive them into the Rocky Mountains, and take their lands from them, as Cromwell did with the Irish, when the famous edict, "To hell or Connaught," was promulgated, would have been more manly, and if not less brutal, certainly less mean, than the treaty system.

ONTARIO STANDS BY QUEBLC.

The Government organs are in a terrible somewhat conflicting, they mainly point to plight. They had threatened to smash the the conclusion that a radical change of policy | Confederation into its original fragments if Quebec dared to turn its back on Sir John Macdonald. But Ontario, with a magnanimity which does it honor, has repudiated the threat and rebuked the Tory bullics in the most unmistakable fashion. Ontario, by the voice of her ablest and truest sons, by the vote of supplied them with abundance of game, into her representatives, has resolved to stand by against an Administration that has brought so much ruin and discredit upon the country. Ontario has said that if there is any shaken in the stability and union of the Con-

or 50 cents each. Out of this meagre sum ing. He found, as a rule, that women received from \$1.50 to \$3 a dozen for making pantaloons, 15 to 35 cents aplece for vests' 75 cents to \$1.50 a dozen for shirts and from remarks, "If sailors, heirs, infants and others | bring on nervous and hysterical complaints are protected by courts of equity against among the women; that laundry girls were especially subject to colds and consumption, while shop girls were generally the mest air necessitated by going to and coming from work.

Public discussion of such a state of things cannot but have a beneficial effect, for it will inevitably mould public sentiment in such a fashion as to force the legislators of the country to seek a remedy for such crying evils that undermine the social, moral and physical condition of the working classes. As the Philadelphia Times says : " What Commissioner Peck has succeeded in doing in New York in calling public attention to the por. erty and suffering endured by this class and the rank injustice inflicted upon it by heart less employers should be done in every state added another ten millions to the burdens of] by somebody. Philadelphia, Chicago and every large city has thousands of women who are the subjects of this kind of misfortune to a greater or less degree. The first step to improvement in the condition of this class is to let the light in upon the conditions under which it exists. The general movement towards agitation and organization for the improvement of the condition of labor should be widened to include the women wage-workers. In point of fact labor reform should have begun at this point, for the con dition of women workers has always been worse than that of men."

IRELAND'S ATONEMENT.

The salvation of mankind was sealed in blood on Calvary. The atonement became necessary for man's redemption and the blood of the Man-God was given to wash away the suns of the world. Christ died to rescue man from hell, and the blood that trickled from the Cross became the seeds of our salvation. the sister Province of Quebec in the fight That escrifice was of God-spiritual and eternal. And as God shed His own blood to save mankind from everlasting punishment so man has often been called on to shed bis "smashing" to be done it will be by blood to exemplify Christian virtues, moral not so much astonished at Rev. Principal ance of the buffalo and the advent of the the Provinces and the people against triumphs and to obtain human liberty. white man. Such an ethnological miracle is | the enemies of Quebeo. Our faith was never | The Christian martyrs of the Roman Coliseum ; the orucified Fathers of the religious bodies more numerically powerful truth. At the risk of insulting the Rev. Indiana widely different from that hitherto | elequent declarations more sympathy for an | long blood roll of martyrology, were all How this ought to make the Montreal than their own. The brightest pages Principal again, as the Daily Witness says, | pursued. No doubt Sir John Macdonald's | outraged people, which were pronounced on | human sacrifices, made in God's name, and

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

"never bothered

and that they

FEB. 10, 1886.

for man's salvation. And as it has been in things spiritual and eternal, so it has been with man in things temporal and material. As the death of our Lord on the Cross on Caivary was necessary to save man from eternal purishment, so the death of man has often been necessary to save his fellow-men from human tyranny. Crimes have been committed in the name of liberty, but so have crimes been committed in the name of religion. We must take the rule, not the exception, as our guide, and in that rule we find the names of many men who have forfeited their own lives that their fellow men might be free. "The patriot Tell, the Bruce of Bannockburn, the saintly and fearless Joan of Arc, the heroic Koskiousks, who 'fell' as freedom shrieked farowell ;' the butchered Emmett, the murdered Lord Edward, the gallant Puloski, and the victims of the American Revolution, the martyrs of the law under which he suffered are of '37 in this country, and last of all, Louis Riel - yes, even Louis Riel-all died that other men should live as freemen. In the contest between liberty and tyranny the shedding of blood has been as necessary for the moral and material benefit of men as God's sacrifice was necessary for our spritual salvation. This has been so all through history, and the philosophy of this age must ask itself if it is to be so for all hence he ranks amongst the apostles of that time. At for Irsland she has been made into a national graveyard for our martyrs, and looking at the situation of the country to day, we cannot but wonder if it human freedom; whilst humanity and justice will ever be necessary for Ireland to give demand that his oppressors shall be put to more of her life-blood to ensure that human liberty which is the offspring of honor. It may be so, or it may not be so, but there is a vague stillness in the present calmness of the Irish people which indicates a terrible earnestness, and of such a nature that makes us think anxiously of the unwritten future of our land. If Home Rule is refused this time, presentation. this silence foreboles a feeling which says. "Farewell to constitutional agitation, and welcome the greater sacrifice which men have made in all lands to make their country a rightcourness of the course pursued by us, on nation." Let up hope and labor to avert such a calamity. Let us do our part in securing a penceful solution of the difficulty. Let every friend of Ireland do one man's share in bringing about the regeneration of our land ; but if all fuils, then let us prepare for the other struggle, which 30,000,000 of our race have sworn to enter on, and keep for ever in view the manly sentiment of the Irish rebei my boy," said Rery of the Hills.

THE MAIL VENED.

THE POST must be a source of trouble and anxiety to some one, for all the Government organs are after us with a big stick. A curious feature of their onslaughts is that they attack us with the same "dynamite argument."

First it was the Montreal Gazette which tried to bring The Pesr down with a dynamite bomb, but we were too much for our osteemed contemporary. We captured its article and turned its dynamite and heavy artillery arguments against itself with such effect as to leave it dumb ever since.

Then comes the Ottawa Citizen, which also

his cause. Tories tell us that "the French they suffer, st the hands of constituted authority. Holding these advanced views roast;" about the right of the subject to attempt the life of the State whenever he feels hindered or incommoded by the gaverning powers, THE Posr is, of course, stirred by the profoundest sympathy for Reil."

There is one merit about the Mail's prosecured for the Mail the undisputed reput tensies had endured from the Government. tation of being about the best blackguard sheet on the continent, as juries and courts of | justice have been so often called upon to prove to our contemporary's cost.

The Mail goes on :-- "The Metis had grievances, therefore they were warranted in taking up arms : and, as an inevitable corollary. their punishment was an ontrage. Going a short step further, Riel was murdered Regina ; consequently the administrators criminals. By a similar process of reasoning the Irish World found Lord Spencer guilty of the blood of the patriots who removed in the Phœnix Park two well known agents of British tyranny; in fact, if we are not greatly mistaken, THE POST itself has covertly glorified the Invincibles just as it is now openly exalting Riel. He rose against constituted authority, and that is sufficient to satisfy THE POST that he has been wronged. He struck at law and order, therefore he was a patriot. He shed blood, new civilization which is to be achieved by the bomb and the bludgeon. He was hanged by the State, therefore he deserves a place by the side of Joe Brady in the martyrology of shame !"

The bad faith of the Mail is simply revolting and defeats its own purpose. We always did entertain a certain amount of contempt for the inflated sheet, but our contempt for it now can only be measured by the cowardice and the meanness of its slanders and misre-

We consider the Mail's article as the most important admission yet made of THE POST'S influence in the Dominion, and of the the principle that the more the devil blackguards you the surer are you to be on the right track.

ORANGE BLUSTER.

Some provincial Orangemen have said that if civil war breaks out in Ireland 200,000 members of the " brethern in Canada will cross the Atlantic to lend a hand in making who, tossing his first-born in the cir, smilingly | the "Croppies lie down." That statement uttered the words, "You'll be a freeman yet, I reminds us of the story of the gnat straining at the camel. There is a little too much of it. In the first place there are not half 200,000 Orangmen in the country, and in the second and most important place the Orangemen of Canada may as well understand that the Irish Catholics of this Dominion would have to be consulted before the lighting brood would be allowed to leave these shores. If unhappily civil war breaks out in Ireland, a continuency we neither hope nor expect, yet if it does come and the Canadian Orangemen want to go to Ireland to help in crushing out the liberties of the people, then they must go by the underground railroad, for they will never pass through this Province, nor will they venture to go by Portland,

Boston, New York or Baltimore. It is just as well for them to understand this now, for it may save them disappointment in the future. And they may as well be told, too, that the Irish Catholic Canadians feel that they are able to provent such a vicious expedition without soliciting outside aid, and if the Canadian Orangemen wish to play the ence" caused the insurrection of a singularly part of Don Quixots they must try it on Canadian soil, and the Irish Catholics will supply the windmills.

that out." On this assertion is founded a plausible argument that "the French" want newspapers of London. to "boss the Dominion." and that Canadians "The cry has been raised out of the depths should unite in supporting confessed maladministration solely that "the French" may cess of blacking its neighbor's character, it be shown that they cannot do any "bossing. doos not spare the shoe polish, it rubs it in It is pretended that they sympatized with for all it is worth. It is this fact which has and not because of the wrongs those unfor-Some people are tempted to believe such statements and go with such reasoning. because they do not remember the attitude of the Canadiens previous to the capture and condemnation of Riel. The excitement which broke out on his execution fills so large a space in public recollection that the milder previous agitation is forgotten. But the truth is, that the rebellion had scarcely assumed form before large public meeting, were held in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, and other cities to voice the distress with which Canucliens witnessed the large preparations for punishing those who had been forced to revolt by refusal of plain justice. Quebec, speaking the same language, and more in communication with the Metis, understood their situation better in April than Outario did till Mr Blake had collected the facts in the case by his noble speech on the 6th of July. Had Ontario known in March, 1885, how woefully maltreated the Halfbreeds were, it is probable that public meetings, asking the Government to offer them a peaceful settlement, would have been promptly held in Ontario cities. We have, at any rate, such confidence in Ontario's humane feeling as to believe that such meetings would have marred the occasion. The better in formation of Onebec was shown by a gathering at Rivard's Hotel, in Montreal, on March 31st, 1885, a few days after the Duck Lake fight. This was anything but a disloyal meeting, for it distinctly admitted the necessity of putting Canadian troops in the field, at the same time the deploring that the halfbreeds had serious cause for revolt. Early in April Lc Canadien, - Le Journal de Queber, L'Elteteur, L'Etendard, and indeed nearly all the papers published in French clearly stated their knowledge that the Metis had long suf tered from misgovernment and neglect." On April 14th a meeting of the Club National in Montreal declared that the halfbreeds were struggling for their rights, which everybody now acknowledges, though then the de claration was thought offensive by some Four resolutions were adopted, the firs to the effect that the insurrectionists had reason to complain of the Government; second, that Ministers should therefore endea your to effect a settlement without further hostilities; third, that the conduct of the Administration in refusing settlement of the Halfbreed claims for seven years merited reprobation; fourth, that the responsibility for all the blood and money wasted in the revolt would rest on the Government. Be tween the 10th and 16th of April several meetings at Ottawa adopted similar resolutions. On April 18th a great open air meeting at Chaboillez Square, in Montreal, recorded sympathy with the grievances of the Halfareeds. On April 21st, 23rd, and 25th, other large open air meetings adopted similar resolutions. There is no need to enumerate all the other little gatherings.

It was greatly to the credit of the Canadiens that they did, at these meetings, re cognize the necessity under which the country lay to put an armament on foot. They were astonishingly loyal in the circumstances, but distinctly proclaimed that the Metis had much provocation. Therefore it is impossible to contend that they cared nothing for the right in the case, or that they were quiescent till Riel died, and then burst out furiously because they could not "boss" the administration of justice.

Canadians should be ready to recognize how really good the conduct of Canadians in that national crisis was. They sent out their volunteers willingly to uphold the law,

are vexed because they couldn't rule the would have found expression at public meetings or through the press of the colony, and

> mean to associate the sound Protestant sentiment of the country with such utterances. Nor do I for a moment imagine that the FORMS OF APPLICATION AND DE shadow of countenance would be given by the Government and people of this country to a spirit that would propose to debar the Catho lics of British North America from the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

That was written two weeks ago. Since then Sir Ambrose Shea's official head has been sacrificed to the Orange Moloch, and he can now realize how countenance has been given to a spirit that would debar the Catholics of British North America from the

other clauses of Her Majesty's subjects, It makes no difference to the Orangemen what nead is to come off, whether it be liberal-mindedness, as was shown in the case of the ex-Premier of Newfoundland, Sir W. F. Whitney. The Herald tells us that "to secure " unity of action among Protestants, and to keep Catholics out of office, a Premier, the ablest Protestant in the colony, Sir W. F. Whiteway, being personally obnexious to a wing of the Protestant party, had to abdi-

cate, an inferior man was called to the Premiership, and the Government was reconstructed on purely Protestant lines."

And all this is done to please the Orange section of the population. The people of Canada should profit by this example of intolerance and ascendancy furnished by Newfoundland. Let them beware ! let them citizenship, from the responsibilities and honors of public office.

The cancellation of Sir Ambrose Shea's appointment to the governorship of an important colony is a decided triumph for Orangeism and religious fanaticism. Its full significance and importance should not be the people of Canada to keep their eyes open.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Herald, condems the action, and says it is not creditable to Newfoundland. We fully agree with our contemporary's conclusions, which say that " the cancellation is calculated to bring the colony into contempt, for no country can afford to treat its abless men as Sir W. F. Whiteway and Sir Ambrose Shea have been treated through the machinations of inferior people in Newtoundland. It is hinted that the Imperial Gov-

ernment will compensato Sir Ambrose Shea by some other appointment in some other region, but we should hope that he would decline such salve for his wounds. He has been attacked in his home, by the people he has served all his life, and from them he should seek reparation. Nothing short of a complete vindication by the people of Newfoundland should satisfy him. The circumstances of his humiliation are al-

together unprecedented ; and while it may seem an easy matter to pocket the insult, leave the island, shaking the dust off his feet,

an adverse feeling were the general one it of Senator O'Donchos to the Cabinet was actually signed by the Marquis of Lorne, and it is hinted that when the true inwardness of LIST SUPPLEMENTARY TO THAT PUBLISHED about Halfbreed grievances till they found it would not have been left to skulking the intrigue is exposed there will be wigs on anonymous defamers to give it vent in the the green. But why should THE POST make Rev P Corkery, such a fuss when the politician most inter-ested gives no sign of dissatisfaction and of religious rancour, but I will not and do not continues to support Sir John in the Senate ?"

> CLARATION UNDER THE DO. MINION FRANCHISE ACT. The following are the forms of application to be put on the lists, and of the declaration of qualification :--Copies may be obtained at the office of THE Post. The form of application in the matter of the Dominion Electoral Franchise Act is as follows :---I (John Snith of the (City, Town, Villago, or Township) of _____, in the County of _____, in the Province of Quebec, do hereby apply to what head is to come off, whether it be that of a rebel or of a Governor, once it becomes a question of satisfying their functicism and hatred of Catholics. Even a Protestant must suffer for his fairness and likeral-mindedness, as was shown in the case

years, and am not by the Electoral Franchise Act, or by any law of the Dominion of Canada, disqualified or prevented from voting at the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada. 2. That 1 am a British subject by (birth or naturalization).

*3. That I am the owner of -

4. That such real property is of the value of

P. O. Address-* The following are clauses to be substituted for clause 3 (marked by astroism, in the case of the applicant being either a tenant, give no countonance to a spirit that would an occupant, an income voter, or a property debar any class of citizens from the rights of owner's son, etc. The applicant only fills the clause which describes his position.

FORM FOR TENANT.

3. That I am the tonant of-under a lease from one (here name landlerd) of the---ofin the County of at a (monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly) reutal of at least-dollars, and have been in possession thereof as such tenant for at least one year next before the first day of January, 1886, and have really underrated. It should be a warning to and bona fide paid one year's rent for such real property at not less than the rate aforesaid, such one year's rent being the year's rent up to the day of 1885, which was the last day of payment.

FORM FOR OCCUPANT.

3. That I am the bond side occupant of and have been in possession thereof as such occupant for one year next before the first day of lanuary, 1886, and am and have been for such time in the enjoyment of the revenues and profits thereof for-

FORM FOR INCOME VOTER.

3. That I am a resident within the----of--, and derive an income from ---- of not ess than Three Hundred Dollars annually, and have so derived such income and been such resident for one year next before the first day of January, 1886, and now reside at-FORM FOR SONS OF PROPERTY-OWN-

ERS, OCCUPANTS, TENANTS, FARMERS, Erc.

3. That I am the (son, grandson, stepson, o son-in-law) of n-in-law) of _____ of the _____ of _____ in the ____ which is of the value of _____ dollars, and 1 am and have been resident upon such property continuously (if absent as a student or a mariner insert here), with my said-father-being such owner for one year next before the first day of January, 1886, except during ----months of said year in all, and I am not otherwise qualified to vote than as aforesaid.

After the elector has filled up, for has got someone to fill up the above form of applica-

Buckingham PER REV. JAMES M'CORMAC, P.P. Rev James Mac- Rev B Casey \$ 2 00 Cormac, PP, \$ 5 00 James Doone 1 00 Michael Costello James Costello -CO Jas Doone , jr M Letang 1 50 Patrick Donegan B & Duoner, jr 1 00 00 Timothy Holly James Coughlin Edward Malone 1 00 100 00 Patrick Kelly 1 00 Thomas O'Grady John O'Donnell John Kelly Edward Ring, jr 1 00 1 03 Jno W Gallagher 1 00 E Bennett Joseph Doyle John O'Brien, jr 1 00 Patrick Finucane 1 00 William Ryan 00 Stephen Ryan 1 00 Martin Corrigan Edward Ring, jr George Godda Bernard Malone M Curtin Thos O'Gorman 1 00 50 50 Martin Mullins 50 50 50 50 50 P Butler 50 50 A Belguell Michael Walsh John U'Grady Dan Scully Juo Neville Samuel Kett 50 Jno Bridgman 2550 Miss McDonnell 50 William Neville 50 Joseph Rankins Thomas Foran FER REV. M. DONOHOE, P.P., CARLETON PLACE-COLLECTED BY MR. P. GALVIN. Patrick Galvin \$1 00 James Dowling John R Galvin 1 00 Thos Devlin 1 00 James W Tierny James S Galvin J P McDouald 00 James L Murphy 1 00 P E Dowling 1 00 Thos L Nagle 00 John Redmond 00 P J Naughton 1 0) John Burke 1) 0 Daul Halliman 1 00 James V Cleary 1 00 James Loftus 1 00 J O'Sullivan FERGUSON'S FALLS-COLLECTED BY MR. THOS RICHARDS. \$1 00 Rev M Donohoe \$5 00 Michael Grey Michael Valley P Broughan 0 50 Thomas Stafford 0 50 Richard H.ckey Daniel Phelan 0 50 Patrick Savage 1 00 Patrick Savage Robert Murphy 0 50 Patrick O'Keefe 1 00 25J McKittrick 0.50 John Traynor Wm J Stewart 0 50 C Forrent 1 00 A Friend 0 50 PER REV. M. BYRNE, P.P., EGANVILLE-COLLECTED BY MR. PATRICK BRENNAN. Rev M Byrne \$5 00 Mrs J Bonfield \$5 00 lohn Casey Daniel Lacy 2.00T Broham 1 00 Patrick Maloney 5 00 P Brenuan T McNamara 2 00 J McKiernan 1 00 Michael Delaney 1 00 õõ Nicholas Bulger 1 00 James Higgins H Gallagher John McKiernan 00 00 T Feely, jr, J O'Neill John McCormac 1 00 1 00 1 00 N Mulvaney, jr, 1 00 Robert Dixon 1 00 T Donovan Daniel Keily P Lear Ō0 0.50 W Hagarty Patrick Harty 1 60 1 00 1 00 F X Dowling 2.00L Meaney Michael Peercy 1 00 John Foley 1 00 1 00 J Conoban, 0 59 Simon Howard G Lapolica, sen, 1 00 Michael Kelly 0 70 Philip Green, jr. 1 00 John McGrath John McCann 1 00 PER NEV. P. M'CARTHY, P.P., UPPER WAREFIELD. William Farrell \$ 2 00 Rev P. McCarthy, P. 00 John Hogan, sr - 8-5 Martin'Gleason 1 00 Martin Daly 1 (0 Jas McCaffrey, Wm Hogan, jr 1 00 Timothy Hogan, 1 00 Davias Hogan 1 00 John Hogan, jr = 1 00 Martin Mulvehill 1 60 Patrick McGory = 1 00 Thomas Brown, Thomas Kealy 1 00 Peter McLaughlin 0 Patrick Hayes Terence McLaugh-John Ryan 0.50 Joen O'Sullivan 0.50 0 50 0.50 Martin Kealy, Patrick Kealy John Kilcovne 0.250 25 Joseph Farrell Owen Olwell 0.250 25 Mrs Farrell John Cahill 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 Denis Killian Thomas Egan, jr 0 25 Michael Lawless James Cox Chas O'Connor 0 25 James Gannon 0 25 0.25John Coyle 0 25 0 25 Denis Flynn Michael O'Brien P Melia Denis Mahoney 1 00 PER REV. J. J. COLLINS, P.P., MOUNT ST. PATRICK. Daniel Duggan \$ 5 00 Rev J J Collins. \$ 5 60 Michael Rvan James Mollony Patrick Gorman 1 00 1 00 Wm Nicholson 1 00 James Salmon Philip Ryan Michael Call ghan 1 00 1 00 John Ryan 1 00 Mortimer Ken-Henry Kennelly 1 00 nelly Michael Mutychill 1 00 James Ryan Honry Bradley Michael Mollon Philip Ryan Philip Bradley 1 00 1 60 David Moriarity John Culhan-1 00 1 05 Daniel Mulvehill 1 0) Thomas Windle 1 20 Michael McNulty 1 00 Michael Scully 1 00 Pat Fitzg-rald 1 00 John Fitzgerdd 1 00 C Sheridan John McNulty Daniel Cuthano 1 00 D mel Gorman Daniel Cuthano 1 00 Thomas Lano Patrick Whelan 1 00 Michael Whelan 1 00 Thomas Lane 1 00 Michael Whelan 1 00 Daniel Scully, sr 1 00 1 00 Daniel Donovan sr John Hunt Timothy Doolan 1 00 1 00 John Carter 1.00 James Duggan 1 00

10 00

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND,

OTTAWA.

LAST WEEK.

West

РР.

Huntly

John Harvey,

Archrior \$ 5 00 James MacCabe

fired dynamits at THE POST.

And now comes the penderous Toronto Mail with a column and a half of cold type, charged with dynamice, to blow THE POST to pieces. The Mail is and has been full o furry against THE Post, but it could keep in no longer when it read that little article wo wrote on the result of the vote in the Ontario Legislature on the motion to whitewash Sir John Macdonald and his Ministry, a thing which the Government and the Legislature of Onturio declined most emphatically to do. Because we expressed satisfaction at the stand taken by Hon. Mr. Mowat, Hon. Mr. Fraser and their party, and because we gave jumps at us with the feracity of the tiger and the meanness of a slanderer.

The Mail quotes the conclusion of our and the rest of the civilized "world, under-" stands and feels that humanity and justice " were violated by Sir John and his Govern-" ment in their treatment of the half-breeds, " and in their hanging of Riel. Humanity " and justice are a large enough platform for " Ontario and Quebec and the rest of the " dishonest and incepable administration."

This statement of the case threw the Mail accomplished, viz., the union of the Canadian people and of the Provinces. What the Mail had maliciously tried to demolish had been sustained against its seditious and treasonable utterances, such as its threats "to seconquer this Province or smash the Confederation into its original fragments."

Just to give our readers an idea of how the Mail undertakes to answer our arguments, and our presentation of what is fact and truth, we cannot do better than quote the abuse and misrepresentation.

Says the Mail :--

"Tur. Post is fond of speaking about hu-manity and justice. It declared the other day that humanity and justice sometimes warranted the use of dynamite, and it has all along professed to see nothing but an active expression of humanity and justice in those deeds of murder and maiming by which the secret societies in Ireland are seek ing to obtain certain ends."

For a big eight-page paper like the Toronto Mail, it must be humiliating to be forced to use slander to get the best of a little fellow the Mail to be a cowardly slanderer.

The Mail continues :---

" Our contemporary has drunk deep of the

TRAITORS OR WHAT?

The Tory papers in Ontario are making capital out of the fact that "a Catholic of mixed French and Indian blood," who is a them praise for their patriotic manifestation member of the Local Legislature, "he'dly of sympathy for an injured people, the Mail justified the Metis Chief's execution," and

that he was supported by the only full blooded French Canadian in the House, while two Irish Catholics endorsed his views." article, which soid that Ontario like Quebee | Well, what about it ? Can our lory contemporaries point to a country in the world where some of its own people did not side with the enemies of its nationality and its religion in their struggles for equality and fair play? Who were the "Torics" in the revolted provinces of the now United States but for the most part American traitors who sided with " Dominion to stand upon against a cruel, the British ? Who betrayed the liberties of Ire. land but Irishmen of the "Pale" stamp-the Beresfords, the Tottenhams, the Longlields, into a violent state of mind. What THE | the Bagnetts, the Rowleys, and the rest of Post had been striving to build up was the base band of Cromwellian gentry, all of fact set the machinery of Orangeism in whom were bought for about £4,500,000 stg. Who were the real "traitors" in '37 in this country but the French Canadians and others who sided with the Government, fought against Responsible Government, and for British rule from Downing Street ? Who betrayed France at Metz but a Bazsine, and who treacherously handed over a garrison held by English troops

on the continent in the seventeenth century but an Englishman, we think, by the name of Sir Donald Rowland ? There are traitors ipsissima urba of its column and a half of in all lands, and there always will be traiters so long as gold and self-interest rule the policy of men. The French in the Ontario

Legislature may have acted conscientiously, but we doubt it. They succambed to their surroundings-that is all.

The Toronto Gtobe of Saturday contains a remarkable article on the political situation, which should receive the careful attention of all Canadians who desire to arrivo at fair and honest conclusions regarding the movement against the government of Sir John Macnot half its size. The above extract proves donald. We reproduce it in full, as follows:

"WHAT CAUSED QUEBEC'S ANGER."

It has often been alleged that Quebec is hot against the Government, rather from rephilosophy of the Irisk World, and regards animent at the disregard of the Canadien plea daggers and explosives as the natural for Riel, than from any feeling for the man weapons of all men who suffer, or who think himself or any belief in the righteousness of verdict of the community on my record. If

though its enforcement against wronged mea of their own kin was very bitter to them. They did their duty as good citizens. and are entitled to the support of all races and creeds in seeking to make an example of Mini-ters where "callous and cruel indifferpatient community.

Our esteemed contemporary, in its chumeration of appeals to the Ottawa Government, made in the early part of the rebellion to treat the Half-breeds with elemency, forgot to mention the most important,---that of the Quoise Legislature, contained in the "Turcotte Resolutions" which were unanimously ad pted by the Local House as early as the mouth of March, or a few days after the rebuliion broke out.

SID AMBROSE SHEA SACRIFICED.

Sir Ambrose Shea is among the ablest and most eminent of Newfoundland's public men. He has rendered very important and distinguished services to the Island during a period of thirty years. His eminence and his usefulness singled him out to the British Government as a man fit and worthy to fill the office of Governor. A few months ago the honor was conferred upon him, and the press, both native and foreign, sounded his praise in no uncertain tone. But Sir Ambrose was a Catholic, and that his destruction. The lodges met and passed resolutions, and anonymous letters filled the English press misrepresenting the character of the new Governor and protesting against his appointment on the unhallowed grounds of fanaticism and prejudice. The enemies of Sir Ambrose. knowing that the liberal and sensible section of the Protestant community would take no stock in the charges brought against him, went to England to air their highly charged feelings and to plead the case where the circumstances were all unknown. They dared not attack him on the spot where he was known as an honored and honorable man, but went abroad, where their misrepresentations could do their mischievious work without much fear of contradiction.

In a manly letter to the London Times. Sir Ambrose, after giving a brief outline of his public career, shows how he had always enjoyed the esteem and support of the intelligent and liberal Protestant classes, and how the anonymous writings of the Newfoundland correspondents were nothing but wild ravings. He denied the statement that the majority of the Ascembly endorsed the language or spirit of the letters in question. He added :---

"A few interested fanatics may be averse to my appointment, but I have no fear of the

 and accept an Imperial appointment at some out of the way station of the Empire, it will be more manly, and more courageous, to remain in Newfoundland, fight down the bigotry of which he is the victim, and retire from colonial politics only after the people who declaration :-

FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

We rejoice to see the growth of mutual sympathy between the French Canadians and the frish all over the Dominion. This is as it should be. They are one in race, one in religion, and they have been one in historic glory in "twenty long campaigns." They may have had their little quarrels, but they have not been deep, and they should not be lasting. They may disagree in politics, in many cases, but that is a minor affair. Take them all in all they should be nearer to each other at a pinch than the Orangemen.

France has been the voluntary exile of a infat not our race; England has become the

compulsary residence of two millions of our exiles. And the French and Irish of this new France, inheriting the traditions of their fathers, have more than once instinctively found themselves side by side fighting for the same cause. The French Canadian Zonaves and the Irish Brigade, under Major O'Riely, fought for the states of the Cnurch when Garabaldi and his English legion fought to destroy the authority of the Pope. And if they unite, as they promise to do on questions affecting their religion and the future of this Dominion, they will be strong enough to tell their enemies to mind their own business or it may be worse for them.

THE CABINET SECRET.

THE Toronto Telegram seems to know something about the "Cabinet secret." It 88.ys :---

In several recent issues of the Montreal Post reference has been made to some mysterious Cabinet secret which is understood to be locked up in the breasts of a few Conservative politicians. It affects Irish Catholic interests in the Dominion

and has special reference to an alleged appointment of Senator O'Donohoe to the Cabinet. What the Post complains of is that Sir John Macdonald, after having made the appointment, yielded to the protests of the Orange element and shunted him out of

the Cabinet into the Senate. It is now intimated by our Montreal contemporary that in doing this Sir John deceived the Irish Catholics of the Duminion. It declines to accept Senator Smith as an Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet on the ground that he was acceptable to the Orange element. This last it puts forward as proof in itself Catholics. It is further said the appointment

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tion for him, he next proceeds to make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace, or John Mollony other authorized officer of the law, that he is Martin Sheedy qualified to vote as recorded in the application. The following is the form of that

bave done him the injury have been brought to admit their fault and their fanaticism." Province of Quebec, { County of ______, 1, _____, the ap-plicant in the foregoing application, do solemniy St. Lag. Hunt. said application are true in substance and in

fact. 2. That I verily believe that I am ontitled to have my name placed on the List of Voters in said application referred to on the grounds

therein mentioned. And I make this solemn declaration conscientionsly believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, initialed "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oths."

Declared before me at ---in the County of _____, this day of _____, A.D. 188 _____ Justice of the Peace.

ERISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1576 50 COLLECTED BY JAS. O'REHLLY, HASTINGS, ONT.

Chas. O'Reilly..... 1 09 Thos. O'Reitly..... 1 00 These, H. Clark..... John Gibson... 1 00 Daniel McCarthy..... 1 00 r. Coughlan..... 1 00 James Drain..... Pstrick Masterson,, 10 Hugh Masterson..... 1 00 Joseph Gilloughy..... 1 00 A Friend to Irish Liberties...... 1 00 Patrick Barry.... A native of Australia..... Dr. Coughlan..... 1 00 John Coughlan.... 1 00 John G. Carey 1 00

 Samuel Gibson.
 1 00
 instant.

 John Convey, jr.
 1 00
 The Rev. Father Prevost, Superior of the Oblat Mission at Lake Temustaning, is on a short visit to Hull.

 Denis McFadden.
 0 00

 John Brickley.
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 John Brickley.
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 John McGrath.
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Michael Lonergan..... 0 50 Owen Leonard., 0 50

 Felix Convey.
 1 00

 Jeremiah Collins.
 1 00

To the Editor of THE POST :

SIR,-Enclosed find twenty-six dollars and fifty conts, with list of enbscribers to Parliamentary Fund, from Hustings and vicinity, which you will please acknowledge in the TRUE WITNESS.

Yours, JAMES O'REILLY. READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and This last it puts forward as proof in itself PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and from his lips, and be had been known to of his unsuitableness to represent the Irish can, therefore, be returned if not found satis- drink as much as eight gallons of water in factory.

A large number of additional subscriptions are expected from both city and country. It is hoped that by St. Patrick's Day the grand total will be a thousand dollars.

SIK JOHN'S TRICKERY.

HOW HE DECEIVED THE HON. JOHN ODONOHOM.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.-Friends of Hon. John OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Friends of Hon. John O'Donohoe, resident here, complain bitterly about the manner in which that gentleman has been treated by Sir John Macdonald. They say Mr. O'Donohoe has documentary proof that Sir John promised him a seat in the Federal Cabinet. The statement is that about the time of the general election in 182, after Hon. Frank Smith had been made a Minister, without portfolio, Sir John wrote to Mr. O'Donehoe telling him that he had been made a Senstor, and would be gazetted as Minister after the elections were over. A letter signed, or pur-porting to be signed, by the Marquis of Lorne, 0.50was also, it is alleged, received by Mr. O'Dono-hoe, repeating in effect the statements contained in the Premier's communication. Thus as sured Mr. O'Donohoe wort into the political 1 00 campaign on behalf of Sir John and against the Mowat Government with enthusiasun, but he now counts himself among the deceived.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Rev. Father George M. Poitvin. curé of Notre Dame de Buckland, died on the 2nd instant.

limb will probably necessitate amputation. Yesterday the attending physicians were of the opinion that the reverend geutleman would not survive over night, os he was becoming weaker at every moment. His Lordship Bishop Fabre administered him the last encraments as he appeared to be fast sinking and could only utter. a few words with difficulty. A slight change for the better was noticed in his condition this morning, but opinions are expressed for the

A fireman employed by the Lohigh Valley Railroad Company, whose capacity for drinking enormous quantities of cold water made him famous along the line, has died after a short illness, ascribed to his inordinate absorption. It is said that he often drank a two-quart pitcher without taking the vessel

one day. And I mapped

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE JUBILEE MANDEMENT

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SEVENTH PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

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the Jubilee and the Council.

We have already published a brief summary of Mgr. Fabre's last Mandement, which was read in the Churches last Sunday, but to-day we reproduce the whole document.

THE JUBILER. DEAREST BRETHREN, -For the third time

the august and illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII., who governs the Church of God, by his encyclical letter, dated December 22, opens to the Catholic world the treasures of indulgence, of which he is the supreme distributor. The year ISSU which we have just entered, will be a year of grace and of special benedictions, and you are all lovingly requested, dear brethren, to come in haste and drink at the fountains of the church, the limpid waters of Christian charity, of firm faith, of hope in divine mercy and of confidence in God. Let us admire the practical views of our Holy Father in the promulgation of this new favor which he grants to his children, and after we have become fully sensible of his goodness, let us do all in our power to bring into our daily line of conduct all his sublime teachings.

Society is exactly what man makes it, and it is on the active co-operation of each individual in the work of common good that the general happiness and moral prosperity of public affairs depends.

Let us become men fully convinced of the great principles of order, morality and justice, all of which the Church proclaims. Should it become necessary, and in all circumstances when it will be thought useful, let us become apostles to those who surround us of the teachings of the holy religion. Let us proceed further and let us tend a succoring hand to those in want, and let us sacrifice with contentment our means and labor for the advantage of works of charity and public good. All this is Christian; all this is worthy of children of God ; but for a perfect Christian this is not sufficient. Leo XIII, teaches to the wish of the Sovereign Pontiff, this will this to us. One must, moreover, if he wishes go to the maintenance of poor students in to become one of those model Christians so theology at the grand seminary. We order dear to our Heavenly Father, introduce into that there be but one box in every church or his private life, his domestic habits, the practical rules of a Christian life. must learn, for instance, as the Sovereign Pontiff clearly states, to abandon himself to mortification in a general way, and more particularly the practices of penance imposed by the Church, that is, the fasting of Lent and of the other days of abstinence ordered by her. We must requested to establish a confraternity of the every day find sufficient energy to give ourselves to prayer, and to not allow a day to pass by without elevating our soul and heart towards Heaven. To simply show ourselves at divine service is not sufficient. Our hearts fraternity. must be there also. Finally the sacraments 9th. The fasting prescribed for the Jubilee of pendace of the Eucharist must be frequented regularly to lay down the burden of human frailty and misery and to eat of the food which creates virtue. It is by doing this that we shall become

Christians worthy of that name, Christians who practise, Christians in our public and private life.

It is in this way that we shall fulfil the duty of giving good example to one another.

It is by proceeding in this direction that we will become followers of Christ, useful to society, to which our good customs will give an impulsion of justice, charity and equity which will render social intercourse more agreeable, more fraternal and easier, and more useful to religion, the sanctity of which we should proclaim, and we should spread about us its blessed and salutary influence. This

forth salutary fruits. It is in the interest of all the Faithful under their care that the bishops meet thus. * * After having invoked the aid of the Holy Ghost and secured the light and counsel of experienced theologians, they judge, on the basis of the common law, of the different points of ecclesias tical discipline, which need to be re-enforced, Mgr. Fabre's Instructions Regarding | or they warn the faithful of the graver dangers for their morals, which time and circumstances bring about. The Holy See examines what has been regulated and then they promulgate the decisions and decrees of these solemn assemblies.

As you see, dearest brethren, these Provincial Councils are of great importance for the good of religion in general and of the faithful in particular. You will then unite with your Bishops, and with them you will ask heaven to give them light and wisdom so that the next council will be profitable to all. To this end the holy name of God being invoked, we have ordered and decreed what follows : -

lst The Jubillee will begin the day upon which this mandement will be read and will end on the 31st of December next.

2nd. It will be announced by the church bells, which will toll during a quarter of an hour after the noon Angelus, and the end of the Jubilee will be likewise announced by the church bells, which will be rung during a quarter of an hour after the evening Angelus, from the 31st December. 3rd. All the faithful who belong to a parish

entirely or parfly situated within the city limits will be held to visit upon two occasions the Cathedral, Notre Dame and St. Patrick's churches.

4th. In every other parish the faithful will vieit the parish church upon six occasions. 5th. The nuns that are not cloistered with

their novices, along with the persons who live in monasteries will follow the same rule as the faithful in their visits to church.

The cloietered nuns will ask for a commutation of the visits to the churches assigned to the faithful, into visits to their own chapel or oratory. This commutation can alone be granted by the confessor at the tribunal of penance.

6th. Every one is free to confer the charity necessitated by the Jubilee upon whom he thinks proper. As to the charity performed in church, it is to be disposed of in a box placed therein for that purpose, and acording chapel to receive the above mentioned gifts. Ona | and these will be faithfully handed over to us. 7. All the priests who are named this year,

ordinary and extraordinary confessors of the nuns, will be granted the power to hear the Jubilee confessions of the sisters of any community. 8. The parish priests of the country an

Tiers order in their respective parishes. As to the Tertiaries in the city, we request the parish priests to send them to the Church of the Stigma, where there is a flouishing con-

consists in two days of fasting, that is, full abstinence from eating lard, milk butter or cheese, eggs, and any other food into which enters any of these estables. This fasting can be observed any day whatever, even on a Friday, provided that day is not one of obligatory fasting.

10th. I grant to all the authorized professors similar powers to those of the jubilee of 1879.

11th. According to what is mentioned in the Ordo, the Te Deum will be chanted upon the last Sunday of the present year. This devotion will be performed with a view to thanking God for the blessing he has conferred upon us during the Jubilee of 1886.

12th. In order to draw upon the deliberations of the seventh Provincial Council, the light of the Holy Ghost, the Veni Sanctus and the Ave Maria will be recited at the beginning of every devotion in connection with the Month of Mary. THE NEW CABINET.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED AND GIVES THE LOKD BISHOP OF KINGSTON. GENERAL SURPRISE.

HOW IT COMPARES WITH MR. GLADSTONE'S MINISTRY-PARNELL'S OFFER TO MR. sistent. They oppose their Catholic fellow. MORLEY.

LONDON, Feb. 3 .--- Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's refusal to accept the office of First Lord of the Admiralty was based upon the desire not to be officially connected with a military department of the Government. Mr. Chamberlain aspires to the Chancello ship of the Exchequer, but Mr. Gladstone has absolutely reserved that post for himself, and it is more than probable that the Radical leader will eventually go into the Cabinet as a minor officer. Mr. Anthony J. Mundella has accepted the presidency of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. The Queen has approved of the selection of Mr. John Morley to be Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE NEW CABINET OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED. LONDON, Feb. 4.-The new Cabinet is officially snnounced as follows :-- Mr. Gladstone, prime minister and first lord of the treasury; Sir Farrar Herschell, lord high for India; Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary for war; Sir Wm. Vernon secretary for Scotland ; Mr. A. J. Muudella, president of the board of trade ; Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland.

The following appointments have been made under the new administration :--Earl Sydney, lord steward of the Queen's household; Mr. Arnold Morley, patronage secre-tary; Mr. Charles Russell, attorney general. The composition of the new Cabinet has all this because of Irish encouragement being caused a great surprise. It is thought to show marks of a compromise.

A COMPROMISE CABINET.

It is well said that the above is a com promise, as the portfolios are pretty evenly divided between the two branches of the Liberal party. The announcement must be very disappointing to the Radicals, who had hoped to secure a majority of the appoint-ments. The selection of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt ror the onerous position of Chancellor of the Exchequer will cause general surprise, as it was believed that Mr. Gladstone desired the position for himself, and as Sir William has never shown any fitness for so elevated a position, having been a decided failure as Home Secretary in the last Gladstone Ministry. Earl Spencer has been trans-ferred from the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland to the Lord Presidency of the Council; Mr. Childers from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer to the Home office ; Earl Granville from the Foreign office to the Colonial office; Earl Kimberly from the Colonial office to the India office ; the Marquis of Ripon from the Vicercyalty of India to the Admiralty ; Mr. G. O. Trevelyan from the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster to the Secretary. ship for Scotland ; Mr. Chamberlain from the Board of Trade to the local Government board, his place at the former being taken by Mr. A. J. Mundella, who is brought into the Cabinet for the first time; Earl Rosebery, from the Lord Privy Seal to the Foreign Office. Sir Farrar Herschell, who was Solicitor-General, now becomes Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry James, Mr. Gladstone's former Attorney-General, who would have the first claim to the place,

THE ORANGE "TWO BUNDRED" VERSUS in a letter written by the brains-carriers of

To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Our loyal brethren are not always con citizens in every movement that is directed to the remedy of religious or social grievances resulting from the penal laws of bygons times or the hereditary intolerance of anti-Catholic bigotry. They meet in lodges and pass hostile resolutions, which they flaunt in the face of their peace loving neighbors, and with we must observe how very definitely His clamour and swagger they challenge Catholics Lordship fixes the just number. Had he to the fight. But when they get the slightest said "half-a-dozen," the phrase wound sound taste of what they richly deserve, they take their punishment badly, and, piping the tune of wail and woe, they proclaim to all mankind how sore they feel. A few all manking now sore they leet. A lew upon live of the gentiemen who formed the weeks ago they would not allow the chairman's body guard. Now, let the sixth Irish population of Kingston to meet be produced. He is the gentieman whose quietly in the exercise of their right as citie identity is affirmed by the L. O. L., and is zens, and arrange for the sending of a small denied by the Bishop. The subject is critical, weeks ago they would not allow the Irish population of Kingston to meet quietly in the exercise of their right as citimeasure of help to struggling friends in the and a little caution is required in the handling old country for the more secure passage of a of it, likewise some practical skill in the necessary Relief Bill through the British diagnosis of character. Let the gentle-Legislature, without stepping upon the man be turned facewise and sidewise; Legislature, without stepping upon the platform and audaciously denouncing this tinized inwardly and outwardly, up and most legitimate proceeding as "treason-able." Foiled in their purpose of creatdown, and let the microscope be scientifically secretary; Earl Rosebery, secretary for they made a two weeks' circuit through the colonies : Farl Kimbarler city, and by "consulting and canvassing and the colonies ; Earl Kimberley, secretary coaxing and pressing," as the Lord Bishop of Kingston forcibly and accurately wrote, as well as by other less legitimate methods, thay Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer; procured a decent show of names to an Marquis of Ripon, first lord of the admiralty; artfully concocted advertisement by which their wonted ferocity they thundered against Irishmen and Catholics, Popes and Bishops in atrocious declamation from the platform and supplementary tirades through the press. No language of condemnation was demed too harsh. The highest guiltiness known to the law was freely imputed. And given to an Irish petition for presentation to the Queen, Lords and Commons of the realm by the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects. But now, when the Bishop of Kingston calmly reviews the situation, and proceeds to weigh the arguments of the Orange orators and counts the "gentlemen of education and recognized public merit" who took the place of prominence on the platform as ardent sympathizers with Ireland's enemies, and carefully ascertains through watchful eye witnesses that a "large proportion of Protestant gentlemen" in the body of the hall "abstained ostentationsly from anywise aignifying approval" of the senti-ments attered by the orators, lo ! the suckingdoves of civil and religious liberty are stirred with wrath and indignation, and they tell us, through one of the local contemporaries, that indeed they are "quite excited," and there is a "great furore in the city; and the feeling (that is the Grit editor's suggested feeling) is spreading, that a public meeting should be called in order to repudiate His Lordship's letter and denounce the writer of it." Isn't

that finny ? Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione

querentes ? We see no necessity whatever for justify ing His Lordship's position. Probably he is of like opinion himself. The words of his letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin have been evidently well considered, and, to speak the plain truth, they must appear tominds untrammelled by Urange bigotry and rightly acquainted with the facts of the case to be rather a moderate expression of the judgment of impartial men, which he was called upon to voice and emphasize with the high sanction of his name. We don't care to recall the having, according to report, refused the office because he is pledged to oppose home rule for Ireland. The "new blood" in the Cab-inet consists of Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman inet consists of Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman foul aspersions and bad language of the pendix to the vocal performance of the Orange comedians, in the shape of anonymous exhibits in the local daily papers; nor could we think of dehling our pages with the revolting blasphemies printed and pub lished over the name of an ultra Orange exreverend maligner of our holy religion, whose silence on the anti-Home Rule platform was an enigma to all Kingston until he had vomited his columnful of impiety and fetid bile at the office door of one of the local dailies--the one whose editor, infected by the poisonous exhalations of his visitor. is now panting, with what he calls "furore," for an indignation meeting to denounce our beloved Bishop in His Lordship's Episcopal city under the very eyes of his five thousand devoted subjects. At the same time we contess that those innocent revilers of everyting frish and Catholic can hardly be blamed for feeling awfully chagrin. ed at the Bishop's brief and cutting criticism upon their proceedings. He gave them in deed a hard nut to crack, harder still to digest, and it is the opinion of the medical faculty that the Orange stomach is at present in a dyspeptic condition. It was cruelty on the party of His Lord ship to insist on their swallowing that heart-lessly condensed summary of judgment, "They failed to adduce even one argument deserving the attention of thinking men." What a pity the suggestion of the extremely consistent editor of the local daily that advocated an indignation meeting has not been adopted. Universal curiosity would have been concentrated upon the personality of that meeting. Perhaps the editor himself, being a distingu ished proselyte, might have been found doing it thoroughly on the platform and denouncing the Bishop of Kingston with new born zea for the "great, glorious and immortal." As for ourselves, being of an analytic turn of As mind, we should have watched with exceeding great interest the logical accuracy of reasoning with which the speakers would have laid down their big pregnant principles and admitly annlied that the pregnant principles and adroitly applied them to modern historical facts of Kingstonian interest, and drawn out in conclusive form the exact contradictory of His Lordship's simple matter-of-fact thesis. We presume they would have followed the syllogistic style as the most scientific and trenchant method of cornering Bishops. Their dialetic prowess would have found exceptional facility of displaying itself in holding up to view the argumentative scales, and defining the number of literary and logical drachms and scruples that determine the precise weight of each Orange argument against the justice of conceding Home Rule to Ireland. We verily doubt whether even the learned Q C. himself We verily who "speaks Anglo-Saxon" as becomes an antiquarian, would have succeeded in demonstrating the dialectic torce of his loosely strang olippings from Y when village news-papers, as foreasic evidence of the capital crime of treason against Mr. Parnell and his co-conspirators of Kingston. We have heard a verv humble man remark upon the extremely unprofessional neglect of the lawyer to estab lish the authenticity of that bundle of news paper rags, so solemnly summoned from out his breeches' pockets, as Mr. Parnell's actual statements, fully and truly set forth by the vagaries of conflicting reporters, without keep our eye upon the Q. C. in his future

pleadings before the oriminal court, and we think his olients will likewise have need to watch him closely. A more grievous complaint has been made

the L. O. L. and published in a local daily over the imposing name of a certain eminent navy captain, to wit, that the Bishop of Kingston, having carefully adjusted his binocular, did scan the platform of the Orange meeting with searching eyes and counted only six-yea, "not as many as six gentlemen of education and recognized public merit" in the vicinity of the chair. Well, to avoid con-founding the certain with the uncertain, too elastic. But here we have the arithmetical air. It may be assumed that the Bishop's eye rested with more or less complacency upon five of the gentlemen who formed the let him be weighed and measured, and scra-

applied for the discovery of the three attribates specified in His Lordship's letter. 1st, He must be a "gentleman." Let us here He must be a "gentleman." Let us here have an accurate definition, for with this, says Aristotle, all argument should begin. Should our Loyal Brethren indulge in any looseness or redundancy of terms. Mr. J. Chamberlain, president of the local several honest men were entrapped then will come "the tug of war." Let Government board; Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, into signature, and fortwith they them remember that their "gentle-secretary for Scotland; Mr. A. J. Muudella, president of the board of trade; Mr. John cut of his coat will not serve for a patent of true nobility. 2nd, He must be a gentleman "of education." We know that there are not very many in the Lodge to whom this designation could truthfully be applied. The gentleman, however, whose identity is the subject of inquiry, is not supposed to be an Orangeman, but only one of the sympathizers with Orangeism on the platform or the anti-Irish meeting. Well, let the case proceed. There are educated and uneducated gentle-men. A man may be a most worthy citizen. entitled to respect for his moral virtues. domestic and social, for his industry and skill in trade, his fidelity to all his duties and his success in making money, and withal he may not be a "gentleman of education." It may be, too, that he takes part in the public affairs of the city, and is an active and efficient agitator in municipal and parliamentary politics, and in sundry other ways attracts the attention of his neighbors, and still he may not count, nor claim to count, amongst the select class known as "gentlemen of education." Assuredly the Loyal association whose foremost orator facinates a public assembly with the classic elegance of such phrases as "him and me was on the same platform," must be eminently qualified to test the superior character of the mental culture, the ennobling gifts of genius and the varied scientific, literary and resthetic acquirements that distinguish their sixth friend and assure his position as a "gentleman of education." In all fraternity of spirit we ask them to produce the 'sixth gentleman " that graced their platform at the anti-Irish meeting, and let all the scholarly experts of Kingston, including, of course, the learned professors of Queen's, be summoned as a jury, and let an unbiased judge be appointed to hear and determine this all-momentous question concerning the educa-tional status of the individual whose identity is in dispute. Nothing short of this will sat-isfy the public mind. The issue is awfully oritical, and has too long been enveloped in misty surroundings. The hour has now come for men to learn by the unequivocal decision of

Home Items and Topics.

-"All your own fault If you remain slok when you can Get hop bitters that never-Fall.

-The weakest woman, smallest child, and ickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

-Old men tottering around from Rhen. matism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters. 12 My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people .--- Methodiat Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth ! ! !

-Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

-" My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bit. ters."-Ed. Oswego Sun,

AT Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness."

-The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters ! ! !

-" At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident Thereto."

"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been pre vented by timely use of hop bitters.

-Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist where hop bitters are used,

d. A timely * * * use of hop . Bitters will keep a whole family In robust health a year at a little cost.

-To produce real genuine sleep and childlike repose all night, take a little hop bittere on retiring.

19 None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poleonous staff with "Hop" or "Hope" in their name.

HIS IRISH POLICY.

GLADSTONE ENUNCIATES IT IN HIS ELECTORAL ADDRESS.

SOCIAL ORDER, LAND REFORM AND SELF-GOVERNMENT WITHOUT RECOURSE TO COEBCION TO BE THE LEADING QUES-TIONS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 4.-Liberals and Conservatives changed sides on the meeting of the House of Commons to-day. In the House writs were moved for the re-election of members who have been appointed to office by Mr. Gladstone, except in the case of Mr. John Morley. The House of Commons adjourned until Saturday and the House of Lords until Monday.

GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 4.-Mr. Gladstone will tomorrow issue his election address to the elec-tors of Midlothian, giving the lines of policy upon which he asks the constituency to return him to the House of Commons. The Prime Minister will state that the new Gor. ernment will institute an enquiry into the land question of Ireland and into the question whether there exists any necessity for the introduction of any specially coercive measures in legislation for the Irish people, but the main policy of the Government shall he to endeavor to reach the source and sest of the mischief generally admitted to exist in that country. "Although the difficulties of the task," says Mr. Gladstone, "make it impossible to anticipate success with confidence, we shall draw comfort from the knowledge that we are engaged in a great work of LONDON, Feb. 5.-Mr. Gladstone has issued his address to the electors of Midlothian. In it he says that there are three questions concerning Ireland which demand the atten-tion of Parliament—the question of social order, the question of land reform and the question of self-government. The desire for self-government, he says, must necessarily be subject to the law of Imperial unity. The Government hoped to find a safer and more effectual method than coercion to remedy the social troubles.

will become useful to ourselves, for the reason that while laboring for the sanctification of others we will push forward our own spiritual perfection that will effect the salvation of our sonia

There is one point upon which Leo XIII. greatly insists; it is upon charity which should reign among Catholics. His Holiness 88ys :---

"But as the first and greatest point of the Jubilee is to be, as we have stated above, the amendment of our existence and the progress of virtue, we consider specially necessary the abolition of evil which we have not neglected to specify in our preceding encyclical letters. We wish to refer to civil and do mestic dissensions, which dissensions. whose number can scarcely be estimated, while they injure souls, break or loosen the ties of charity.

If we have once more recalled your memory to this fact, venerable brethren, who are the custodians of ecclesiastical discipline and of mutual charity, it is that we wish to see your vigilance and your authority constantly at work to avert so great a damage. By your advice, your prayers, your reproaches, please see that every person has a care to the con-servation of the unity of spirit in the bounds of charity, and that the authors of these dissensions, if some really exist, return to the sense of duty at the recollection of the fact. They should bear in mind during all their life time, that the Son of God wnen He was nearing the final torture, never craved for anything more ardently from His Father than reciprocal affection for those who believed or should believe in Him, in order that all form but one, as You My Father art in Me and I in Thee, so that they also be one in Us. (Luke, XVII, I.)

Let us therefore examine our conscience, dear brethren, to see whether we are not of those to whom the Holy Father refers; whether we are not of those who keep in maintenance domestic dissensions among Catholics, either by our language, from which Christian charity is excluded, through giving more headway to the flame of discord, to find means of expounding one's personal views or

that of realizing one's private ambitions. Listening, thorefore, to the voice of the Holy Father, we will endeavor during this year to become all Christians by practice. We will not divide our person in two parts, while giving ostentation to public virtues. We will be in all our deeds and everywhere perfect Christians.

The most efficacions means that are sug gested by Leo XIII to arrive at these excel lent results is prayer, fervent prayer through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin. There are also the devotions to the Holy Rosary. which have already produced such satisfactory results and the patronage which should be given to associations and confraternities approved by the Church, and among others the Three Order.

To work, therefore, dear brethron, and with all our heart and soul let us show a legitimate eagerness in meeting the reccommendations of the Sovereign Pontiff, and this year let there be none among us who will not believe it a duty to fulfil every necessary condition to obtain the indulgence of the Jubilee.

II-SEVENTH PROVINCIAL COUNCIL. On the 6th of last January, the Archbishop of Quebec annouced that the Seventh Provincial Council would be held on the 30th of May next.

A FEW NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—About forty years ago, in 1846 7, a young Kingston barrister, Mr. John Alexan-der Macdonald, was sworn into the Tory Draper-Viger Government as Receiver General. Then a shout of joy and of hope went up from the Orange press of Upper and Lower Canada. From that to this day no stone has been left unturned to draw the Protestant youth of Upper Canada into this secret oath-bound society, and I believe when the present generation passes away all Pro-testant Ontario will be Orange. Then good-bye forevermore to fair-play and justice for the Catholic minority. Who is prepared, clergyman or layman, to share with Mr. J. J. Curran the responsibility of helping to accomplish this dread and cursed result ? Father McMahon had the merit of preaching peace to prevent rebellion and bloodshed. There is no such excuse now, as this is a peaceable and just agitation. How is it that the Lafontaine-Baldwin Reform Government of Sir Charles Baggott pass an Act of disability could against Orangeism, which, on account of their present organized power and numbers, would now be impossible?

I answer, because we have been fooled and deceived by this political necromancer, Sir John A. Macdonald. As for Hon. Frank Smith being our representative, all the old residents of London and vicinity, where he is best known, took it for a good comical joke; but now, as it has turned out to be so serious and tragical, we repudiate him as a sham and a fraud.

A man without learning, principle, and

wearing fine clothes, Is like a "gold ring in a barrow pig's nose.

The Irish at home and abroad never had nor never will have a leader because, and only because, he wears a gold ring, &c. Now. sir, I most cordially endorse and approve your noble course of action in support of a ust cause and a great and Christian people. I have lived amongst them for five years, and would risk life and fortune to help them, and this is the sentiment of every Irish mother's son and daughter that I know of. GALWAY.

London Township, Ont., Feb. 2, 1886.

WENI THROUGH THE ICE.

FREDRICTON, N. B., Feb. 4.-Information has been received here of a sad accident at Douglastown, on the 1st instant, by which three young children have lost their lives. Harry, a son of Mr. Ernest Hutchison, aged nine years, and two others, s boy and a girl, children of Mr. John Rainnie, engineer of Mr. Hutchison's mill, were coasting in the vicinity of the slip, near the mill. No one saw the accident, and it is supposed that the tide being high, the children coasted down the slip, ran into, the water, and, being un able to extricate themselves, were drowned. Towards evening they were missed, and, a search being instituted and the river dragged, the bodies were soon brought to the surface. It would seem as if the little girl had first coasted into the river, that her little play-

We should, dear brethren, offer prayers to Reaven, asking that this Council may give dragged into the water and perished.]

and Mr. John Morley, both advanced Radicals. The absentees from the present Cabinet, who were in Mr. Gladstone's last Ministry, are Lord Selborne, Lord Carlingford, Lord Derby, Lord Hartington, Lord Northbrook (who is said to have been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre and Sir Charles Dilke, who to-day appears in the Divorce court to answer the serious charge against him.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

No definite appointment to minor offices have been announced. The Daily News considers the new ministry a strong one, and especially approves of the appointment of the Earl of Rosebery and John Morley. It says that the selection of the Earl of Kimberley for the Indian secretaryship is the only choice that is likely to meet with negative approval. The absence of Lord Hartington from the Cabinet, the News says, is a matter of regret, which may, however, at no distant date be removed. The Standard says, Mr. Gladstone in forming his cabinet has made the best of a bad situation. The members are men of undoubted ability. The selection of Earl Rosebery for the post of secretary of foreign affairs was the best that could be made and promises well for the goodwill of Germany. The appointments most likely to elicit criticism are these : Sir William Vernon Harcourt as chancellor of the exchequer and John Morley as chief secretary for Ireland.

PARNELL'S OFFER TO MORLEY.

In the event of the defeat of Mr. John Morley in his election at Newcastle-on-Tyne. consequent on his accepting office, Mr. Par nell offers to find him a constituency in Ireland. At the general elections the poll stood :---

Joseph Cowen, Radical	10,489
John Morley, Radical C. F. Hamond, Conservative	. 9,500
Mr. Morley thus having a majority over Mr. Hamond.	of 629

THE PRINCE OF WALES' DINNER. LONDON, Feb. 4.-The Prince of Wales gave a dinner last evening to the leaders of both political parties and the foreign diplomatic representatives.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.-Glad Tidings .- Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are, throughout the year, borne down by its protracted tortures. such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Uintment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few day's trial of this safe and southing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be completely swert away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.

At present M. Pasteur is the sole manufacturer of the virus of rabies. . .

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently omission or curtailment of context, exaggera-stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, tion of style or crafty interpolation. We will but do not purge. They are sure to please.

an impartial and thoroughly competent tribunal who is, and who is not, to be classed with 'gentlemen of education," and be authorized to announce at the next Orange meeting, 'them and me is on the same platform." he thir qualification to be found in that

sixth gentleman, as specified in the Lord Bishop's letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, is that besides being a "gentleman of education," he must be possessed of "rocognized public merit." This is a rigid test demanded by his Lordship. It means merit, public merit, recognized public merit. How did His Lordship think of so exactly guaging his man? He must have eyes like a lynx. Here again we insist that our Loyal Brethren, should they undertake to prove his identity. shall start from definitions. What is " merit in a citizen? And what constitutes "public merit ?" They may imagine that the beauty of the yellow lily reflected from the counten. ance of a Brother, as he stands behind the footlights of a Loyal platform in grand rhetorical attitude, and holds aloft the sword of Gideon amidst the rapturous applause of the auditory, is an all sufficient proof of recognized "public merit." But, as in the matter of education, so also in regard of public merit, the intense agitation of men's minds shall not be calmed except by the honest verdict of an impartial and universally respected tribunal. The mayor and aldermen and the whole body of our municipal councillors have a right to sit on the bench in the trial of this supreme issue, which is to dissi pate for ever the imaginary claims of several worthy citizens who now bask in the sun shine of "self-constituted public merit." We eagerly await the dawning of the new era of Light when the sun of knowledge shall spread his luminous rays, without intermission of night, over the lovely city of Kingston, and Orange nebulosity being dispelled, each man shall see for himself on all occasions, and discern at a glance whether his neighbor be in reality a "gentleman". "of education "-and "recognized public merit." This is the happy result sure to come of the inquest on the sixth gentleman, who sat amongst the Orangemen on the platform of the anti-Irish meeting in the city hali a few weeks ago.

If a well be poisoned, wos be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison the fountain of life, for one's self and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune or inheritance, this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood, and restores health.

OBITUARY. DEATH OF HON. MR. BLAKE'S MOTHER.

The people of Canada, irrespective of political leanings, will extend to the Hon. Edward Blake, the leader of the Liberal party, their profound-est sympathy on the death of his beloved mother (Catherine Hum : B die), which took place in London yesterney, in distinguished sty was of very advanced years, and death was hestened through the shock of a fall which fractured her through the shock of a fail which fracticed her hip. She was the widow of the late Hon. Wm. Hume Blake, and mother of the present Liberal leader and of ex-Vice-Chancellor S. H. Blake. She came of an Irish family, and was grand-daughter of William Hume, of Humewood, ex-M.P. for, Wicklow, Ireland. This lady's pa-ternal family conceptions have, therefore been ternal family connections have, therefore beer legislators, as well as her distinguished husband. registators, as well as her distinguished husband, who for so many years was so prominent in Canadian politics. Under these circumstances it is not wonderful that the Hon. Edward Blake should be so strong in his predilections for public A JOURNALISTIC EXPLANATION.

The Daily News interprets the manifesto to mean that Mr. Gladstone intends to deal with the Irish questions in the order in which he has mentioned them. It thinks that the scheme will secure the unanimous support the Liberals, while the Conservatives cannot with decency oppose, and will almost certain-ly support, measures for the establishment of social order and the reform of the land law. The News adds that if Mr. Parnell really has the welfare of his country at heart he will have an opportunity to evince his patriotism, but if he obstructs the completion of Mr Gladstone's scheme, Parliament will turn a ready earto a proposal of coercive measures

MORLEY TO BE OFPOSED.

The Queen, acting upon the advice of Mr. Gladstone, will appoint a successor to Lord Carnarvon, lord lieutenant for Ireland. The writ for the re election of Mr. Morley cannot be issued till Lord Carnarvon's successor ha been appointed. Mr. Morley's opponent in the rocent parliamentary election at New castle, Mr. C. F. Hamond, is preparing to contest the seat at the coming re-election.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH ON MORLEY'S APPOINTMENT

Archbishop Walsh, in an address at Dublic last evening, said he was personally un acquainted with Mr. Morley, but appreciated the kindly spirit which inspired his speeche and writings from a purely political aspect. While welcoming him at the present time, under other circumstances Mr. Morley views on matters pertaining to the Church merit an emphatic protest from every Irish man who values the faith of the Catholic people.

CHAMBERLAN'S POLICY.

Mr. Chanberlain, in his election address ays he hopes to devote his attention to the land question. He is willing to support any just and reasonable proposal to settle th Irish question in accordance with the desire of the people, subject to the supremacy of the Crown in Ireland and the integrity of the empire.

LONDON, Feb. 5.-Sir Charles Henry Mill of the banking firm of Glyn, Mills & Currie and Mr. Samuel Allsopp, of the firm of Samuel Allsopp & Sons, brewers, have been elevated to the peerage.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Valuable in Indigestion. Dr. DANIEL T. NELSON, Chicago, Says:

find it a pleasant and valuable remedy indigestion, particularly in overworked men

The English language consists of about 38,000 words, yet when a man is pulling on tight boot or waiting for his wife to dress by nearly always invents a few extra words express his feelings

THE TRUF WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEB. 10, 1886 ET ON THE LISTS. FARM FOR SALE ALLAN LINE. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR No More Bald Heads. Tickets only \$5.00. Shares in proportion: 300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-NINTS FOR THE NEW VOTERS. tion), S miles from Roman Catholic Church Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris-To produce a new growth of hair Restores the color, gloss, and youthful Milla OT TERMS EASY. TA freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and on bald heads, in the case of persons ow to Secure Your Franchise luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses advanced in years, is not always pos-Particulas at 849 CON MISSIONERS STREET Louisian ary don pany the scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; sible. When the glands are decayed DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR Under the Dominion Act. "We do hereby certify hat us supervise the arrange us ments for all the Monthiy and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our wignatures attached, in its advertisements." and is the most cleanly and effective and gone, no stimulant can restore them; D COURT.—Danie Charlotte Craven, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alfred Bern, of the same place, agent, has this day instituted au action for separation as to property axainst her hus-band. Montreal, 31st December, 1335. GILMAN & OUGHTRED. Attorneys for Plaintift. 22-5 Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Kails. preparation for the hair ever offered but, when they are only inactive, from to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, the need of some excitant, the applica-The attention of every male citizen over 21 1885 - Winter Arrangements-1886 This company's Lines are composed of the following Pouble-Engined, Clyde-bulk IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record. Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Aver's tion of Aver's Hair Vigor will renew ears is particularly directed to the annexed Hair Vigor, used in my family for several their vitality, and a new growth will reatutory qualification of voters under the DAME JEANNE MELANIE RAYNAL ew Act, in a condensed and more compreyears, has no equal as a dressing, nor for sult. L. V. Templeton, Newbern, N. C., D of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted on this 21st December, 1385, an action for separation as to projectly against her husband. Jeau Bertrand Sagaran, of the same place. CALISTE LE-BEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff. 24.5 922 ensive form, by which every voter may be preventing the hair from falling out or writes: "After a protructed illness, with Commanders. Commanders. Bullding. Captain James Wylle. J. Ritchie. J. Bitchie. W. Richaruson. R. H. Hughes. Hugh Wylis. A. Macnicol. F. P. Moors. John Fark. John Park. Jamos Rott. C. S. LeGallais. R. Carruthors. John Kerr. D. McKillon. D. McKillon. J. James. W. S. Main. W. S. Main. K. McGrath. genuregan iscovered and enrolled. turning prematurely gray. It ranks fever, my hair all came out, leaving me Vessels. Numidian..... Parisian..... Sarmatian..... Circassian..... FEmle THE ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE AND TO BE Tonnage. entirely bald. I among the first PLACED ON THE VOTERS' LIST. procured a bottle luxuries of our DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICTOF All male persons of the full age of 21 years, house." Miss AYER'S HAR VIGOR. of Ayer's Ilair Vigor, and, be-The province of QUEBEC, DISTRICTOR MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dume Edwidge Joubert, of the parish of St. Enfant Jesus (Cotean St. Louis), District of Montreal, will of leafe A. Gauthier, dealer, of the same place, and duiy authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, and the said beae Gauther, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted this day scalast the De-foudant. EDMOND LABEAU, Attorney 107 Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th January, 1886. ho are British subjects by birth or naturali tion, possessing some of the following Peruvian Nova Soutian fore I had used gersoll, Ontario. naliti ations : --Carthagonian... uummissioners, all its contents, a .4,600 .3,531 .3,440 2,700 .2,700 .3,000 .3,000 writes: "While Siberian Norwegian. Hiberuian. Austrian. Nestorian. keeping my head clear of dandruff, and | thick growth of hair, nearly two inches We the undersigned Ranks and Bankers will pay all Prizes draws in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. IN CITIES OR TOWNS. preventing Scald Head, Aver's Hair Vigor long, covered my head." L. D. McJunkin, OWNER. has also caused my hair to grow luxuri- Perryville, Md., writes: "Baldness is J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louislana Nat'l Bank. Prussian..... Beandinavian.... DR. J. L. LEPROHON Every owner of real property of the value antly, resulting in my now possessing hair | hereditary in my family. Five years ago S. H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank i \$300 in cities, and \$200 in towns, having he same in his own right or in the right of forty-two inches long, and as thick as the hair on the top of my head was be-A, BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. OFFICE AND BESIDENCE could be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. coming weak and thin. I procured Aver's Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislatur for Educational and Charitable purposes with asap tal of \$1,000,000-to which a reserve fund of r, \$650,000 has since been added. ia wife. Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad | Hair Vigor, the application of which in-237 ST ANTOINE STREET TENANTS. tetter sores upon her head, causing the vigorated the hair roots, and sent out a Every person who has been a tenant of **D**^R. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S By an overwhelming popular rote its franchise was trade a part of the present State Constitution adopted Decomber 2nd, A. D. 1879. hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor healed new growth of young hair. To-day my eal property for one year previous to the 1st anuary, 1886, and paying rent therefor as ollows, viz. :-the sores, and in less than twelve months hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. 1 Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. produced hair a foot long. still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. Two dollars per month, THF STEAMERS OF THE scalp in a healthy condition." PREPARED BY Six dollars per quarter, It never scales or postpones. Liverpool Mail Line PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D C No pay asked for patent until ob-tained. Write for Inventor's Guide, 23-13 DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Twelve dollars per half year, or Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Draw-ings regularly every three months instead. of Semi-annually as heretofore, beginning AYER'S VIGOR. Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Fortland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, call-ing at Lough Foyle to receive en board and land Malls and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched. Twenty dollars per annum. Mass., U. S. A. And if these sums are continuously paid, a HAIR change of tenancy from one property to another within the same electoral district For sale by all Druggists. Semi-Andualiy as neretolore, begunning March, 1886. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, February 9, 1886-189th Monthly PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, no suppository. Sufferers will loarn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C.J. MASON, 78 Nassau SL, N.Y. does not disqualify him from being registered FROM HALIFAX : as a voter, if such change of tenancy is with-out intermission ; and if in any case the rent 25-LL Drawing. ie not stated, and the fact is that the property ARE ANNUALLY Seter Hendersonics Capital Prize. \$75,900. s of the value of \$300 in cities and \$200 in A N APPLICATION WILL BE MADE ture by the town of Sainte Cunegonde, for an tet amending its Charter, 47 Victoria, Chap. 90, in result to the qualification of its Councillors and Voters, the mode and time of its elections, taxation and other ob-At TwO o'clock p.m., Or on the arrival of the Lorecolonial Railway Train from the West. 190,900 Tickets at Five to Jurs Each, Frac-tions in Fithes in propertien. towns, he is entitled to be registered as a Close in Firsts in groportic n. List of PRIZE. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE. 1 do do 2 PRIZES OF \$6,000. 1 do 2,000. 1 do 12,000. 5 do 2,000. 10,000 10,000 10 do 500. 10 do 10,000 10 do 2,000. 10 do 10,000 10 do 500. 10 do 500. 10 do 500. 20 do 500. 300 do 100. 300 do 500. 500 do 500. 500 do 500. 500 do 500. 400 25. 25,000 9 400 25. 25,000 9 410 410 25. 25,000 9 410 410 25. 25,000 9 410 410 25. 25,000 Our Soed Warshouses, the largest in New York, are fitted up with every said pliance for the prompt and caroful and caroful and caroful pliance for destination of the prompt and caroful and caroful pliance for destination of the prompt and caroful and caroful plants. voter. FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAN OCCUPANT. Every person who has been the bona fide ects. Montreal, 26 January, 1886. occupant in his own right, or in the right of LONGPRE & DAVID. his wife, in any other than as owner or tenant of real property, whether such occupation be under a license of occupation or agreement 10 20 100 Attorneys for said town. 25-5 At ONE o'clock p.m., Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West. Our Catalogue for 1886, of 140 pages, containing colored plates, descriptions and illustrations of the NWEST, BEST and RAREST SEEDS and PLANTS, will be malled on receipt of 6 cts. (in stamps) to cover postage. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK, DAME SARAH ANNIE BAKER, OF THE to purchase from the Crown, or from any 300 500 1,000 Bates of passage from Montreal, via Hal fax:-Usbin, \$62, \$65, \$78 and \$88 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$39; Steerage at lowest rates other person or corporation, in cities to the D City and Districtof Montreal, has insti-tuted, on this Nineteenth day of Janusry, 1886 an action for separation as to property against her hus-band, Louis Charles Leopold Goulhoud, of the same value of \$300 and in towns to the value of \$200, and who has been occupying it for one Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Portland :-Cabin \$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (according to accommoda-tion); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, at lowest rates. year previous to the 1st January, 1886, is CALIXTE LEBEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff. entitled to be registered as a voter. 125-700w&3 26-5 DAME MARIE GEORGIANA DEMEUL, of the Village of St. Gabriel, District of January, 1886, an action for separation as to property, against her husband, Cyprien Turcot, of the same place. CALLYTE LEBEUF, 28-5 Attorney for Plaintiff. Newfoundland Line. INCOME VOTER. Application for rates to cube should be mas a only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full ad-dress. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our ex-pense) addressed M. A. DAUPHUN The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched Every person who has been a resident CARTERS ANTI CHRISTIANITY IN PARIS. within the city or town for one year previous OFFICIALS WHO CAN TAKE NO ACCOUNT OF to the let day of January, 1886, and has an FROM HALIFAX RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN BURIALS. income from his earnings or from some trade, calling, office, or profession, or from some investment in Canada, of not less than \$300 annually, is entitled to be registered as a IVER PILLS. PARIS, Feb. 2 .- It is rather remarkable that M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La the funeral services of the unfortunate Prefect, M. Barreme, should have been permitted to take place in the Cathedral of Evreux. for the zeal of the actual authorities in France WANTED.-A Governess or Elementary School Teacher, capable of teaching French and English, for a private family. Address, stating safary expected, to STANISLAUS LAVIGNE, Castor, R.ver Joseph, P.Q., Ottawa Co., Que. 29-3 Rates of passage between Hallfax and St. Johns . Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6. or M. A. DATPHIN, voter. Washington, D.C. Glasgow Line. 2 1 9 C OWNER'S SON. against Christianity often vents itself after the grave. Only the other day, while I was in Paris, a foreign lady resident there had some experience of this in connection During the season of Winter Navization, a steam e will be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow for Bosto (via Halifax when occasion requires) and fortnightl from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows : Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis Sons of any owner of real property not tered Letters to otherwise entitled to vote, who have lived CURE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, npon such property with their father, grand-New Orleans. La. FROM BOSTON : father, stepfather or father-in-law, while with a benevolent effort which she made to se-cure Christian burial for the remains of a poor 2 DE Breister au oriente tre Roubles inch tentio An Orab e of the system auch as Diz-entie Nalezz laurations D'aves after caung, auto alle State An orient mat remern-at e sole ette laur laura sont plotterente FARMS & MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FREE Catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va. **REV. FATHER LABELLE'S** living, and after their death, respectively, living, and after their death, respectively, cure Christian burial for the remains of a poor then with their mother, stepmother or mother-in-law, for one year previous to the lat day of January, 1886, are entitled to be registered as voters as the sons of an owner in the following order, that is to say:--First, the sons, grandsons, stepsons or sons-in-law, as the case may be according to seniority, as National Lottery The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow. HEALTH FO ALL FROM SPHILADELPHIA : CK OF COLONIZATION. 60

as the case may be according to seniority, as pital to ascertain what should be done in order to have the girl buried with the rites of the the value of the real property will qualify at the rate of for cities \$300 and for towns \$200, Church. for each, provided always the occasional ab-There she was informed that the bodies of the unclaimed dead are invariably sent at once sence for not more than in all six months in the year shall not disqualify such son as a voter, and provided, also, that time spent as a student, fisherman or mariner, or in any educational institution, shall be considered as spent at home. the year shall not disqualify such son as a

FISHERMEN.

Every fisherman, who is the owner of real property and boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle, which to him together are of the value of \$150, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter.

THE LODGER FRANCHISE.

Among the franchises created by the Dominion Act is the following :-

Any male British subject of 21 years of age who Is the tenant of any real property within

any city or town, under a lease, at a monthly rent of \$2, a quarterly rent of \$6, a halfyearly rent of \$12, or a yearly rent of \$20; who has been in possession, and has really paid such rent for at least a year before 1st January, 1886.

Or is the tenant of any real property assessed at \$300 in cities, at \$200 in towns, and \$150 in townships and villages. The interpretation clause of the Act defines

lot, or other portion or sub division of real property, or a house, store, office, or building of any description whatsoever, OR ANY PORTION THEREOF, situate upon real property and forming part thereof.

This enfranchises persons occupying a single room, or part of a single room, or part of an office, provided the rent puid for the same amounts to the above named sams.

The general election campaign is being fought now, and it will be decided within the next two weeks. The revising barristers are now preparing

their preliminary lists.

The lists are to be printed and posted before March 1st. No date is fixed by law before which notices of application to be entered on the lists nust be sent to the revising officer or his clerk. The revising officers must take their names from the old voters' lists and the assessments.

If you are gualified and are not on the assessment roll you, or some one on your behalf, must send to the revising officer or his clerk IMMEDIATELY a declaration of qualification.

On the revising officer receiving such declaration he will put your name on the preliminary list.

If you neglect this simple duty you cannot get on the list without going to the trouble and expense of attending the Revision Court and proving your claim.

Hence the supreme importance of getting your name on the preliminary list.

If you wish to become a voter you must yourself do the work.

Make out your declaration and send it to the revising officer.

Otherwise to a certainty you will be deprived of your vote.

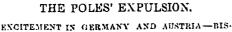
NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a tree trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by ad-that two men were endeav. dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G a dime museum for \$9,000.

directed to drive to the Maine of the Arca-dissement, where the officials kindly per-mitted her to pay for a grave for the girl and for a colin, and, after inquiring whether the funeral was to be a civil or a religious one, gave her the address of the nearest Catholic Church She found the church, saw the priest, made all necessary arrangements with him, paid for the mass to be performed, and then, returning to the hospital, she was told that the body would be ready for removal at a certain hour the next morning. The religious ceremony was there-upon fixed for a quarter of an hour later,

At the time appointed the next day my in-formant drove to the Church of St. Francis formant drove to the Church of St. Francis Yavier. She found the priest prepared, and there with him and a few casual attendants awaited the body. Half an hour having passed she became uneasy, and drove to the hospital, there to be informed very coolly that "as madame had not been present when the bodies were taken out of the amphitheatre, the body she expected had been taken to the cemetery, and there interred." When she remonstrated against this proceeding the functuary in charge oalmly said that "No mention could be made or account taken of religious ceremonies in churches by the administration of the hos-pitals," and to this the Maire, in whose office, fund the money paid for the interment, quietly find the money paid for the interment, quietly added that "he was strictly forbidden to give

may orders respecting services in churches. No word of all this had been said to the lady who was taking all this pains for the peace of the soul of a poor and friendless girl, while she was making her arrangements. She was de-liberately defrauded of her pious purpose to swell the locall propaganda of paganism by adding another to the list of "civil burials" recorded as expressing the anti-Christian senti-ment of emancipated Paris and the progress of ree thought.



MARCK CONGRATULATED AND DENOUNCED.

BERLIN, Feb. 2 -- The Polish policy of Prince Bismarck, as announced in the Landtag, has produced general excitement through out Germany and Austria. The immense Lubrienski estate, containing about 200,000 acres, one of the largest estates in Prussia, is offered for sale next April as a result of the expulsion of the Poles. The inhabitants of the estate have for years been mainly Polish, and the edict of expulsion, by forcibly re moving the tenantry and depriving the estate of its revenues, has thrown it upon the market. Addresses of sympathy have been sent to Bismarck by Germans in every part of the empire, and many have already reached him from people in Austria, ospecially from Bohemia. The National Club of the Austrian Reichsrath, headed by a German national deputy, has also signed a similar memorial of congratulation. The Austrian-German Club at Vienna, however, unanimously denounced the German chancel lor's treatment of the Poles.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—It is rumored that two Polish members of the Austrian Cabinet intend to resign. If they remain in office they are certain to be strongly pressed by Polish deputies to induce Austria to formally protest against Bismarok's action against the Poles of Posen.

A patient received at the Flatbush Insane asylum last week labored under the delusion that two men were endeave- ng to sell her to

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a the they would be a more priceless to those what a the they would be a more priceless to those what a the track will for these but of the different but forth-taray their produces does not end here, and those who can e they form will find these little pills water a the ne so kean prays that they will not be willing be do to they are that they will not be willing be do to they are that they will not be willing be do to they are that they have be a compared to the they have be the they are the that here is where we

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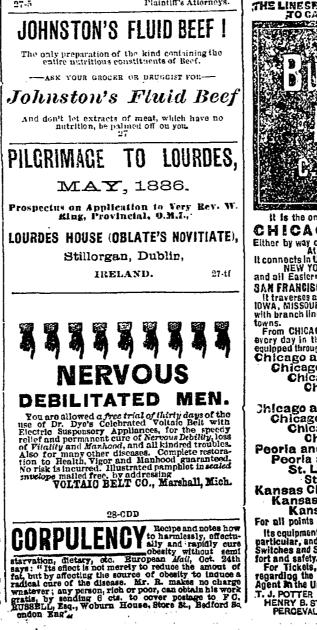


the base of as many lives that here is where we take war grest boast. Our pills care it while there do Bot. Carter's Little Liver Pills to very small and carter's Little Liver Pills to very small and

Carter's Little Liver Fills to very small and rery easy to take. One or two pills makes dose, They are strictly regetable and do not gripe or iturge, but by their gentle action please all who ise thew. In mals at 25 cents; dre for \$1. Sold by drags of cruywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. Nor York City.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 531. Dame Cerinne Collin, wife of Charles Nor-mandin, hotel-keeper, of the Town of Longueull, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized, Plaintiff, and the said Charles Normandin, Defendant. An action en separation de hiens has been, this day, instituted in this cause. Montreal, 1st Pebruary, 1856. JUPOIN & JODOIN, 27-5 Plaintiff's Atlorneys.





iEstablished under the Provincial Act, Queuec, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

VALUE OF LOTS:

HIGHEST LOT - - - \$10,000.00

SECOND SERIES - - - \$10.000.00

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Hallfax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Grant West-ern Railways (Nerchants' Despatch), rig Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway (Merchants' Despatch), rig Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway (Merchants' Despatch), rig Boston, and by These Famous Pi Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS ern Railways (Merchants' Despatch), rin Roton, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company rin Portland. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterian; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moes & Co., Rotterian; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moes & Co., Rotterian; Pischer & Boimor, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charloy & Mal-solm, Beifast; James Boot & Co., Rotersiowr; Mont-gomorie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Groat Clyde street, Clasgow Allan Brothers, James Breet, Liverpool; Allans, Rao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Balle street, Chicayo; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cok & Son, 201 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Rohmson, 136'2 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Monircal. FH. & A. ALLAN, Ind of Portland, State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street Montreal. November 21, 1885. Free Perfumery An elegant sample casket of forfe. in stamps (to cover postage and packing). A bar-vest for agts, World Mig. Co. P. O. box 2003, N. Y. city. NG FILID BEEF $\mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{S}}$ JOHNSTONS FLUID BEEF JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IS A SCIENTIFIC REND-ing of Extract of Meat with Fibrino and Albumon, and he the only preparation of the kind capable of sus-taining He without any other food or strink. It is deficious to the taste and can be retained on the weak-est stomach. For invalids and Convalescents it salike invaluable. J7-tt MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church BeE Greatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY N.Y. McShane Bell Foundry.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Star Bolls of Parence of per and Turtor Churches School a Frie Alattas, Farms, etc. FULL WARDANTED, Confidence on Free. 4 CARANTERA CONTINUES CONTINUES

MENEELI & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., EEIL. Favorably known to the public since isco. Church. Chapel, School, bire Alarm and other belle; also Chirles and Par



Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailmenta incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN!

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism,

Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn * n to fail. Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter

NEW ROOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, l'arkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-donces of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-orable reception and patronage and wagm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, Londion Ont., 424 pages ; pape: 75 cents; cloth, **325** Sent on receipt of price. Active canvasser wanted.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

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-IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the parpose of **RAISING** and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain it virtues for a ong period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE! None genuine without the trade mark ou

package

GRATEFUL .-- COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

BREAKFAST, "Iby a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion, and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately navored hev-erage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articless of dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to realst every tondency to disease. He n-dreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly neurished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus; TAMES EDDES & CO

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homopathic Chem.sts, LONDON, England,

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THE LABOR PROBLEM.

ار به اینها به سوم اینا به میرود و در در در در در در در در این از ورد رامه اینا و در در در این است. این این است این است این بیرون و این این به این و این میرود در مرد در در در در در در در در در مرد میرود میرود

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HE OPINION OF TWO RESPECTED AND EMINENT PRIESTS ON THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

(From the Hibernian Record.)

The latest ruse adopted by certain politicians, capitalists and others in order to cripple the influence of the Knights of Labor by appealing to the religious convictions has sult in large accessions to the membership throughout the entire country. It is, perhaps, a fortunate occurrence, in so far as many per-sons who have hitherto hesitated from connecting themselves with the comparisation connecting themselves with the organization General "Anthony Wayne." The third conupon the grounds above mentioned will now tribution is one of present moment, one that consider that it is a duty and not a orime. will command the widest reading both in this country and in other lands; it is by When the Knights of Labor was yet in its incipiency a similar discussion toox place in Philadelphia upon this subject among mem-bers of the order who bolonged to the Catholie faith, and finally a committee waited adds another to his brilliant papers on the Constitution, entitled, "The Charleston Con-vention, 1788." J. McDonald Oxley, LL.B., upon the late Archbishop Wood for the purpose of obtaining his opinion in the matter, which was practically the same as that of the two clergynen which we print below. B.A., of Ottawa, writes an able article of romantic interest on the "Historic Aspects of Sable Island." Mr. A. A. Hayes gives a

It having been stated that Catholics were not permitted by their church authorities to not permitted by their church authorities to affiliate with Knights of Labor, the matter was brought to the attention of Rev. Father to the Civil War Studies; and Major William Graham, of St. Joseph, Mo., pastor of St. Patrick's Church and editor of the Catholic Tribune, and we give below what he has to say on the subject. It is a very decided Lincoln, which no American reader can afford to miss. General "Baldy" Smith adds some set-back to these enemies of Organized Labor, who are endeavoring to bring the K. of L. into disrepute with the church authorities :

"A committee of Knights of Labor called " on me at the parochial residence, wishing to "ascertain my views in regard to the Order. "It seems that many Catholics belong to the "organization, and a great many would join "if they knew that the Order is not con-"demned by the Church.

As far as I know, there is nothing objec-"tionable to any Catholic joining, as the "objects are the self-protection, advance-"meat and securing the rights of the work-"ing class by every legitimate means within "their power. There is no secrecy or "cath, except in regard to a password to to Irish readers. It is gotten up in the usual handsome style, and contains one hundred " seep out intruders, and no form of religious " exercise, prayers, etc., as in some orders "pretending to be non sectarian and non-"political. The church, ever anxious for the "welfare of the masses, will always tolerate, " nay, sanction anything that is done in a " legitimate manner for their welfare. We "consider the Knights of Labor organization, "a movement in the right direction, and " beartily indorse their efforts, hoving that it " will run clear of anything like con.munism, " which every good citizen should oppose."

Immediately following the above, in an interview with a reporter of a prominent Philadelphia newspaper, Rev. Father Barry, pastor of the Church of the Visitation, Front and Lehigh avenues, expressed himself as folllows :-

"I have many members of the Knights of "Labor in my congregation, and I do not " offer opposition to any of my parishioners " who wish to join the organization. There " is nothing in its nature, as far as I can learn, "opposed to the principles of morality and "religion. The organization of workingmen " to legitimately protect their interests is "commendable. The Church opposes secret " organizations that are opposed to religion " and government, but the Knights of Labor " are not classed with members of such or-" ganizations."

INTERESTING LABOR NOTES. Knights of Labor motto: "That is the most perfect government in which an injury to one is the concern of all." Annanac is twenty-nye cents, and it can be obtained by enclosing that amount to Mr. P. M. Haverty, No. 14 Barclay street, New York.

ABSOCIATION OF WORKIEGMEN and co-opera- THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. - The

ots. a copy. Sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

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BOOK NOTICES.

Howard Mills (U.S.A.) treats of the reorgani-

zation of the "Army of the Potomac under

Hooker," furnishing a letter of President

highly interesting and significant data in connection with Major Mills' article on

Original Documents, Notes and other depart.

ments, are crowded with matters of import-

ance and entertainment. Price \$5.00 a year

in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place,

HAVERTY'S IRISH-AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED

ALMANAC for 1886 is on our table, and is

brimful of good things especially interesting

and twelve pages of choice, original and selected matter, and twelve full page illus-trations. The following is the table of con-

tents : Calendars, Feast Days, etc. ; Chrono-logical Events ; Redmond O'Hanlon, "O'Bren-

Church, County Roscommon, the burial-place of Carolan. Illustrated; Carolaris Prayer. Translated from the Original Irish.

Illustrated; An Irish Eviction. By W.

Carleton ; Dispersion of the Irish Swordsmen;

Rockingham. Illustrated ; Two Toasts. By

T. D. Sullivan; Woman's Rights in Ancient

Ireland ; The Book of Kells. By Rev. Ber-nard O'Reilly ; Boyle Abbey. Illustrated ;

Ossiantic Stories. Fion MacCumhail and his

Son Oisin ; The Boatmen of Kinsale, a Poem.

By Thos. Davis. Illustrated ; The Giant's

Causeway. Illustrated : A. Suggestive Term of Exile; The Bridal of Malahide, a Poem.

By Gerald Griffin, Illustrated ; Irish Con-

viets. From John Mitchel's "Jail Journal; "

Hy-Bresail, or The Blessed Island; Monu-

ment Bushes and Roadside Cairns ; Popular Irish Sayings ; Bonfires ; Good and Ill luck.

Almanac is twenty-five cents, and it can be

The price of Haverty's Irish American

The

general head of "Historical Jottings."

New York City.

THE PANSY'S January number has a seantiful frontispicce, "New Year' The bright and attractive February Magabeantiful frontispiece, "New Year's Fun," two little boys and a lit-Year's zine of American History is filled with time-ly articles of fresh and absorbing interest. The number opens with a strong, well written the girl driving a snowball as big as themselves. Some of the plotures in this periodical are little gems. We must partic-ularize one illustration of "Six O'Clock in The number opens with a strong, well written article by Frederic G. Mather, on the "City of Albany," with unique illustrations of the old and the new, showing the progress for two centuries of that quaint old State Capital. The Portrait of James II., for whom Albany was named, forms an appropriate frontispicco. This is our first reminder of the near approach of the Evening, and one of "Reaching Out." " Our Alphabet of Great Men" opens in this number, and worthily with Abraham Lin. orders indicate a fair business in the country. coln, there being a very lifelike portrait of the great abolitionist, and Tad, his son, looking over the Bible. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston,

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BUFFALO QUERIES.-Eebruary number is well up to the standard. There is a well nees has been done in strong flour, on local written article on progress towards literary and country account, on the basis of \$4.70 to knowledge. The advice of *Queries* to procure \$4.80 for Manitoba strong bakers, and of good periodical literature is well put and \$4.30 to \$4.35 for medium. Hungarian pate well sustained. The usual departments of ents have brought \$5.50. Choice superior has Questions Answered, and Questions to be sold at \$4.30 and spring extra at within range Dr. Prosper Bender, on the "Disintegra-tion of Canada," and the theme is one that speaks for itself. Mr. A. W. Clanson Answered are lurnished, containing much of quotations. We quote :--Patents, Hunga-curious and valuable information, It is to rian, per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to be remarked that several "Queries" clubs 575; do Ontario, \$4 50 to 4 90; Strong have started into existence. C. L. Sherill & Bakera', American, \$4 75 to 500; do, Mani

Southern Sketches ; A Valiant Soldier of the to 3 40 ; Middlings, \$3 10 to 3 20 ; Pollards, Cross-Sister of Mercy; Gerald Griffin; Mary E. Blake; Dead Man's Island (continued); The Boys in Green, an account of some of the exploits of the Irish soldiers during the American War ; The late Father Tom Burke ; Our Neighbors-a collection of extracts from Canadian journals ; The Pope on Christian Education, etc., etc. T. & B. Noonan, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

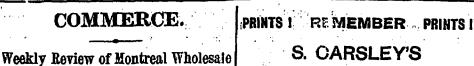
Burnside," in the January number of this popular publication ; and the editor discourses briefly on "The Outlook for 1886," under the THE NEW YORK FASHION BAZAR.-The February number of this fashiop monthly is a very attractive one. The full page colored fashion plate has 6 figures, showing the styles of dress to be worn by those who can afford to keep up with the run of tho fashions. There are innumerable other illustrations, of the latest style of bonnets, hats, children's dresses, lace work, borders, &c., together with a large variety of reading matter. George Muaro, publisher, 17 Vande-water street. New York.

The annual issued by the Catholic Mirror of Baltimore for 1886 is one of exceptional merit. It is replete with choice and interesting selections, is profusely illustrated and neatly printed. It is fully in keeping with the general excellence of the *Mirror* itself, which stands first in the front rank of Catholic journals.

nan of the Moor," and other Irish Rapparees; Absent Children, a poem. By Frances Browne. Illustrated; Old Castleknock; Benziger Bros. New) ork have issued in The Pot of Avarice; The Leprechawn. Illustrated: The Tenth don't Daunce; Commodore John Barry, "the Father of the American Navy;" "Sancti Venite," a hymn. By D. F. McCarty; Kilronan Church County Porsonmen the burial pamphlet form the Instructions and Prayers for the Jubilee of 1886, published with the approbation of His Grace Archbishop Corrigan of New York. It will be found very useful and convenient. Price, 5 cents.

WOMAN'S BARBARITY.

SHOCKING CRIMES COMMITTED IN ENGLAND LONDON, Feb. 6. - Three cases of shocking cruelty are reported from different parts of the country. A woman in Mansfield, Nottingham, reasted her own child to death. She stripped the infant, for it was scarcely more, quite naked and fasteneo it with wires in front of the grate, and watched it slowly roasting to death. The woman was pronounced insane by one doctor, but as this opinion was not sustained by the medical officer of the district, she was found guilty of manslaughter. In the second case, which occurred in Bristol, there is no suspicion of mental derangement. but the strongest proof of fiendish malignity. Mrs. Burdon, who keeps a small grocery, recently took into her employ an orphan girl thiricen years of age, who apparently was not very intelligent. Mrs. Burdon treated her as a drunken coster-



Markets.

Last week proved much better than the

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CERONICLE.

S. CARSLEY'S PRINT SALEI

CENTS !

CHEAP PRINTS!

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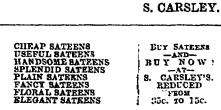
S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

Lot of wide English Prints, good patterns and of very fair quality, are being sold at the very low price of δ^{1}_{2} c, yard.

USEFUL PRINTS! Lot of wide English Prints, in regatts stripes and light fancy patterns, suitable for making Skirts: nice, lot of dark useful patterns, in Brown, Navy, Fawn and Lilac, are selling fast at 8¹/₂c, 9¹/₂c, 10¹/₂c vard. CENTS ! HANDSOME PRINTS!

Lot of wide English Frints, Crum's Best quality, in large handsome patterns, suitable for Wrappers, Bed Drapers, Comforters, &c. : also a flot of pretty chaste designs, suitable for Children's wear, Ladice' Dresses, Wrappers, &c. These goods are worth 19c per yard, and are being sold at 10c yard.



The best bargains that have ever been offered in really fine quality Sateens can be seen now At S. CARSLEY'S.

REMEMBER THE PRICE!

[And come and see the styles.

REDUCED from 35c and 45c to 15c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL.

82c to S3 ; c., No. 3, unchanged. No. 1 spring rules at S5c to S6c.; No. 2 at S3c to S4c; No. 3, S0 Slc. Barley has atendency to lower prices. Oats are firm at 33 to 34c, and in demand. Peas unchanged and steady. Corn and rye as before.

of hides is to be noted. Prices to butchers have declined 1/2c. We quote steers 81/2c, green skins are still nomical, and \$1 to \$1.10 is being paid for sheepskins.

Payments, overything considered, are regard-

to 14 25; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 25 to 13 75; India mess beef per tce, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Cheese is dull and steady. There is a good Hams and flanks, green, per lb 71 to Sc; Lard, demand for lard. GROCERIES—A moderate business is passing in this department. Sugars are very quiet. Quite a [respectable quantity of cas is selling. WOOL-Low grades of fleece are scarce with a decidedly upward tendency, and prices Pulled and imported kinds are in active de-FLOUR.—This market is in protty much the same condition. Bran is scarce and still rules at \$12.50 to \$12.75. Meal steady. Prices retained.



FEB. 10, 1886

ار این از میتوند با محمد محمد از ماند و این ماند و بین ماند و بینینده میتواند و از این کارمان ماند. پیشیند در این و بر موسفین استان در این ماند و این این این و در و دور ماند و در و معادر این محمد در استان

CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

"We do hereby certify hat we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-ton manays and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and us authorise the Company to use this certificzte, with fao-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may e presented at our counters.

- J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louistana Nat'i Bank
- S. H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank A, BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION 1 OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incurporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879. Its Graud Single Number Drawings will take ulace monthly. It never scales or zostpones, Look

ace monthly. It never scales or postpones. at the following distribution : 190th Grand Monthly

AND THE

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 16, 1886

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUKEGARD, of Louisiana,

Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

12" Notice.-Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halfs, 85. fifths, 82. Tenths, 81. LINT OF PDI-VA

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Application for rates to clubs should be made only to

The office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full ad-dress. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currencey by Express (all sums of \$5 and unwards at our ex-company determed pense) addressed

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bushel. Flax seed quiet with sales at \$1.05

to size of lot. Shorts \$15 to \$17 as to qual

taken place along the line West since last report at 31c to 314c per 34 pounds. Here

range from 40c to 45c. BARLEY – Quotations are unchanged at 55c

RyE.-Little or no enquiry is reported, stocks are light at 54 to 55c.

PROVISIONS.

 5^{1}_{2} preceding one. A more active demand was noticed for general goods, and travellers'

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-The market has been dull. Busihave started into existence, C. L. Sherin & Bakers, American, \$4,5,60,500; do, Inan Co., publishers, 274 Main street, Buffalo, N.Y. DONOHOE'S MAGAZINE for February con-tains: The Columbian Abbey of Derry; The Penitent on the Cross; The Celt in America; On the Columbian Abbey of the to 3 40; Superfine, \$3,50 to 3,55; Fine, \$3,25 to 3,50; Superfine, \$3,50 to 3,55; Fine, \$3,25 to 3,50; Superfine, \$3,50 to 3,55; Fine, \$3,25 to 3,40; Middlings, \$3,10 to 3,20; Pollards,

\$2 85 to 3 00; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, spring extra, \$1 75 to 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city begs, delivered, \$2 40 to \$2 45.

OATMEAL, &c.-Sales of Ottawa ordinary Standard have been made at \$2.05 in bigs of 100 lbs. We quote \$4.10 to \$4.25 for ordinary in barrels and \$4.40 to \$4.60 for granulated in barrele. Cornmeal \$2.85 to \$3.05 per bbl. Monllie \$23.00 to 23.50 per ton; pearl barley \$6.00 to 6.50 per bbl. and pot

barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peas \$3 50 to 3.75 per bbl. WHEAT,-This market has made little progress since our last report. We quote red and white winter 90c to 93c, and spring about the same. Manitoba hard wheat 95c to \$1.00. Frozen wheat may be quoted all the way

from 50c up to 75c to 82c. SEEDS.—The chief feature of the market is in clover seed, which continues firm with

sales reported in this market of several lots at \$6.75 to \$6.90 per bushel of 60 lbs., and we quote \$6.50 to \$7.26 as to quality. Alaike plentiful at \$6 to \$7 per bushel. Sales of timothy have taken place at \$2 to \$2.50 per

per bushel. PEAS .- The market is quiet. Along the

PORK, LARD, &c .-- Prices are film and the ed as very fair.

HIDES AND SKINS, -An increasing supply

LEATHER.-January turned out to be a very dull month. Frices are unchanged.

line a few sales have taken place at 55c to 56: per 60 lbs. Corn.-No business on spot. Prices hero are nominal at 60c to 61c duty paid. MILLFEED.—The bran market is undenbt-edly quister. We quote \$13 50 to \$14.50 as

ity. OATS-Several sales of good sized lots have

311c to 32c per 32 pounds. BUCKWHEAT-Business slow. Quototions

to 60c for malting, and 43c to 48c for food. MALT. - The market rules quiet at S5 to 90c cows Sc, cured and inspected 91 to 93c, calffor Montreal, and 75 to 80c for Ontario.

earnest advocates of reform in the future, if

they even are to be accomplished. Light hours per day will be the limit of toil in the near future. The subject is now being intelligently handles, and a practical test is being made in many trades.

Que of the most admirable institutions connected with the Knights of Labor is its insurance bureau. To the family of a man in good standing \$500 is paid at death.

The Knights of Labor do not and will not countenance any act of violence or intimida-tion, and, furthermore, will do all in their power to prevent any such act of a membor. During the great strike at Galveston, Texas, the Knights of Labor had men on duty to

guard property, and no damage was done during the popular protest against monopoly. There are two ways to permanently relieve

over-production. Produce less or consume Shorter hours of labor will enable more, more to find employment and so consume more.

Slavery is slavery, weather partial or complete. Men and women should be obliged to sell nothing to employers excepting their laber. They too often sell their independence.

The time was in this country when any sober and industrious man could earn enough to keep his womenkind in comfort and spare them the hard necessity of going out like him. self each day to take the buffets of a rough world.

The workingmen form nine tenths of the consuming class. Could their wages be raised they would be enabled to purchase more and that would, in a great measure, remedy the alleged "overproduction," the true name of which is under consumption.

LAND QUESTION IN WALES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.-Without doubt the land agitation is the coming difficulty with which England will have to deal. The desire for proprietorship is as intense in the peasant as in the peer, and this desire in the former has been quickened by politicians who in all pro-bability have their own more than the peasants' interest at heart. But the spirit having been raised it will not down. At present the agitation is raging with great fierceness in Wales, all the greater from its novelty in that country of fcudal fidelity. The Farmer's League has domanded a reduction of 25 per cent. on farm rents. The principal landlords have entered into a combination in opposition to the league, whose rights to represent the tonants they refused to rccognize. It is feared the lrish programme of refusal to pay rents, evictions, boycotting, and agrarian cutrages will be repeated on the Welsh coast.

ELECTED MAYORS.

The following gentlemen have been elected Mayors of the respective places named :--Rexton Falls, Dr. J. B. de Grosbeis; St. George de Henriville, Frs. Lufond ; Aylmer, N. E. Cormier ; St. Jerome, Elie Latour ; St. Anne des Monte, T. J. Lamontagne; St. George de Windsor, Pierre Roy; St. Hypo-lite, B. Gigusre; Ste. Adele, Wilfrid Grignon; Ste. Therese, Frs. Dion; Emberton, Calixte Bellercse; Stc. Brigide, Godfroy Tessier; Wotton, J. B. Richard; St. Celestin, Chae. L. Houde; Ste. Sophie, Victor Mouette.

According to the report of the Surgeon General, there were only two cases of vario told and one of smallpox in the United States mmy has year. Vaccination was carried out with great reputativy

articles on the leading questions of the day by competent and able writers. It opens with a paper on "The Congo and the Presi-dent's Message," by Mr. John A. Kasson, dent's Message," by Mr. John A. Kasson, Mr. Cassins M. Clay discusses the subject of "Race and the Solid South." "Ouida," in her paper, "Some Fallacies of Science," makes a recent address by Sir Lyon Playfair before the British Association, her excuse for warning her readers of the canger that lies before the world from its submission to the demands of science, which "would change it into one vast class-room and laboratory." Mr. J. A Desmond calls attention to "America's Land Question," showing the dangers with which it threatened our social and political well-being. Figures are given fitted to indicate the increase of great farms and the enormous acquisitions of territory by private corporations and foreign landlords. Other contents are: "The Campaign of Shiloh," by Gen. Beauregard; "Aristocratic Tendencies of Protestantism," by O. F. Adams; "Eng-land and Ireland," by Henry George; "Sher-

man's Opinion of Grant," by Allan Thorndike Rice; "Letters," by Gen. Jas. B. Fry; "Letters and Telegrams," by Gen. W. T. Sherman; "Notos and Commets," by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge Joseph Neilson, Senator Wm. M. Evarte, James P. Kohler, George C. Barten, Pierre Lettlard, Fugane George C. Barton, Pierre Lorillard, Eugene Mantvert, S. S. Herrick, H. J. Chase. Pablished at 30 Lafeyette Place, New York.

THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER .- The Jan uary number is full of interesting and valu able matter to printers, bookbinders, litho graphers and all connected with bookmaking The opening pages are devoted to "Som Early American Bookmakers," a fine portrai of Benjamin Franklin illustrating the article An essay on "Country Newspapers,' is ful of useful bints to those contemplating newspaper. The great typesetting contest is New York calls forth interesting contribu tions on fast setters and their methods, with anecdotes of the extraordinary work done. "The Arsist Engraver" and "Short Talks on Practical Bookbinding" are continued, and some correspondence on technical subjects from Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Chicago also an interesting sketch of Ainsworth R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress. Howard Lockwood publishers, 126 Duane street, New MISCELLANEOUS. York.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE .--- Vick's Floral Guide for 1886, the pioneer Seed Annual, comes to us this year a real gem, not a list of hard botanical names, but over thirty pages of reading matter, among which are articles on roses, house plants, cheap green house, onion culture, mushrooms, manures, young gardeners, and very interesting reading, fol lowed by about 150 pages, containing illustrations, descriptions and prices of seemingly everything that the heart could desire in the line of seeds, plants, bulbs, potatoes, etc. Any one desiring any goods in this line cannot do better than send ten cents for the Floral Guide to Jas. Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N.Y.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for February con THE CATHOLIC WORLD for February conj tains a Protectory for Prodigal Sons. Sonnet -To St. Cecilia. The Slaughter of the First, Boru. Joost van den Vondel. The Doctor's Fee. "Dude" Metaphysics. The Days of Genesis. Solitary Island. Concluded. Em-peror Maximilian I. Eleven General Elec-tions of the Reign of Victoris. The Motamorpheses of Irish Nerres. The Extremity of Satire. A Tour in Cotherin Tentonte Islam New Publications. \$1.00 per meanine. 35

monger does his donkey, to unlimited flag-ellatione, which she varied at times by branding the child on various parts of the body with a red hot poker. The frequent y ells which were heard by the neighbors led to complaints being laid, and the woman was arrested. The policeman who took Mrs. Burdon into custody, and the doctor who was called in, corroborated each other that the girl was a mass of barns and bruises from head to heels. The woman, when arrested, admitted having "corrected" the girl with a poker, but said she was not aware it was hot. She was committed for trial. The third case occurred in Burnley, Lancashire, where a drunken pitman, because his wife had not his dinner ready for him when he came in, took their infant child out of the cradle, and swinging it round by the legs, dashed its brains out against the wall. On the complaint of his wife the savage, whose name is Joe Moyles, was arrested this morning.

FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, Feb. 2 :--

	Reported for the TRUE WITNESS by Messrs, L. J. For & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Notre Dame street.					
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1	Dominion Tel		ſ			
•	Diah & Opt New	60	AGE.	100	50	850
, I	China Ducasa Dia	1.00-	124	1 800	1	1060
f	Rich. & Ont. Nav City Passenger R'y Montreal Gas	1120-34	124	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 126^{3} \\ 194^{3} \end{array}$	120/3	1000
•	Montreni Gas	105				
в	Can. Pacific Ry	1.00	039	65	64.5	1705
. 1	St. P , Minn, & M	117	114.9	117_{4}	116	750
5	Canada Cotton,	[90 -	75	.95	875	92
,	Montreal Cotton	(100 -	1 88 -	100	- 98	220
	Ganada Cotton Montreal Cotton Hochelaga Cotton			110	100	
X I	Stormout Cotton					
- [Dundas Cotton	75	6810			267
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эΙ	Conda Shipping	*****		•••••		
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.	Mont'l 1 p.c. stock					••••
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, Ì	BONDS.			1		
á	Canada Cotton	101	101			7300
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ļ	Can. Pacific Land					••••••
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٠ł	Harbour 02 p.e		*****	•••••	• • • • • •	*******
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The United Source Government issues 4,000 fillerence to Characteria.

Western, in pails, per lb, 94c to 94c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 95 to 94c; Bacon, per lb, 101c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 5½ to 6c. DRESSED Hogs.-The market is very firm

range from \$5.75 to \$6.25. Light butchers mand. stock is held very firmly with sales of broken lots at \$6 to \$6.25.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTLR .--- The market maintains a very

firm tone for fine to finest dairy and creamery butter. A few lots of Eastern Townships straight dairies have been purchased in the country at from 12c to 14c per lb. Sales were made of choice Eastern Townships at 20° to 21c, of fine Morrisburg at 19e to 20e and fine Brockville at 18c. There is a good enquiry for fall made creamery at quetations. A fair demand exists for roll butter. Western soll-ing at 14c to 15c for fine goods, and at 10c to 13c for medium to fair. We quote prices as follows : Creamery, 22c to 24c; Eastern Townships choice, 20c to 21c; fair to fine, 14c to 17c; Morrisburg, choice, 19c to 20c; fair to fine, 14c to 17c; Brockville, choice, 18c to 18c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; Western, 8: to 15c as to quality. Low grades, fic to 8c. CHEESE-In this market there has been no appreciable change during the week. Prices are as follows: -- Western-Fine

to finest September and October 91c to 10c; do August Sic to 9c. French-Fine to finest Saptember and October Si to 91c; do August 71c to 81c; carlier makes 6c to 7c. The ca-ble is steady at 49s 6d. ic to le por lb. may be added to above

prices for selected jobbing trade. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES.-In this market there has been a moderate jobbing demand with sales reported at \$2 25 to \$2.50, single bbis having sold at \$3.00 for choice stock. Round lots are quoted

at \$2 00 to \$2.25.

ORANGES.—The markot is quiet but firm with sales of Valencias reported at \$5.25 to \$5.75. There has been a slight drop in prices in Liverpool. Florida oranges are quoted at \$6.00 to \$7.50 per box.

Messina at \$2.75 to \$4. CRANBERRIES -- The market is dull. There

is a wide range of \$4.50 to \$7 per bbl. GRAPES.—Almeria grapes are quiet and prices are unchanged at \$3 to \$6 per keg. VEGETABLES.-Potatoes are steady at 550 to 650 per bag. Onions are steady at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. Cabbages \$2 to \$3 per 100.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business is fairly active and travellers' reports satisfactory. All disturbing reports, with regard to the ability of merchants to meet their obligations, maturing 4th, were discredited, as bank shares have been even firmer than otherwise.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers seem greatly encouraged at the increased number of sales which their travellers have been enabled to make of late.

HARDWARE - With the exception of a few lines of metal, which remain firm at quota-tions, prices, we are told, still continue to favor the buyer. The low prices for copper still rules. Payments may be said to be im- ordinary Grand Quarterly Drawing will be proving.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.-Sales have been made at 17c to 19c. In fresh eggs the difference in value is from fie to 8c per dozen, held stock being quoted at life to 19c and strictly fresh from 22c to 24. Hors .- The market continues dull.

MAPLE SYRUP.-Consignments of old syrups are arriving from the Eastern Townships. Small cans have sold at from SOc @ 90c, some holders asking \$1.00 @ \$1.10 for choice syrup.

HAY & STRAW.—Sales of quite a number of good to choice loads of timothy have been made at \$10.00 to 11.50 \$100 bundles, and Cow hay has been placed at \$5.50 to \$9.00. Pressed hay is in fair request at \$13.50 to \$15.00 \$\$ ton, Sraw is steady at \$3.50 to \$5. \$\$ 100 bundles.

DRESSED POULTRY.—All the old stock has now been worked off. We quote turkeys at 9c to 11c ; chickens & geese 5c to 7c and ducks 9c to 10c F 1b,

ASHES.—Sales during the week were made of first pots at \$3.40 per 100 lbs.

HONEY .- Sales have been reported from Sic to 10c per lb; stocks are full,

BEANS. - A little more enquiry has been experienced and prices are quoted as usual at S5c to \$1.25 per bushel.

A REMARKABLE DISTRIBUTION.

The 188th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery occurred as usual at noon on Tuesday, January 12th. The First Prize of \$75,000 was won by No. 24,945, sold LEMONS.—The demand is slow. Malagas in fifths at \$1.00 each—two held by M. are still quoted at \$2 to \$2.50 per box, and Ditrichstein, care of M. Gross, No. 3 Chambers st., New York City; one to J. F. Benson, care of Jo. Bachr, No. 927 Main st., Kausas Oity, Mo.; one to Isidor Schwartz of Kaasas City, Mo., paid through the Bank of Com-merce there. The Second Prize of \$25,090 was won by No. 84,321, also sold in fifths at \$1 each—one held by E. A. Burnside, Cincin-nati, O., paid through Southern Express Co., who paid another fifth to Joseph Wittenkeller of Chicago, Ill.; one to A. R. Simmons, 936 Elm st., Manchester, N.H., otc., etc. No. 70.058 drew the Third Prize (\$10,000), also sold in fifths at \$1.00 each—one to W. A. Turner, No. 10 Third st., one to J. B. Martin, No. 608 Howard st., both of San Francisco, Cal., paid through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express; one held by G. Broetzman of Houston, Texas, where also dwell J. C. Kleinfelder & Co., who held another dollar's worth, one fifth, etc., etc. No. 56,253 drew the Fourth Prize, (\$6,000), held by J. W. Barnes of the Windsor Horel, Kansas City, Mo., paid through The Bank of Commerce there. No. 20,569, held in San Francisco, Cal., drew the other Fourth Prize \$6,000, etc. The Extra. managed by Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of Lo.,

finally. --Prices of wheat are slightly higher, and Jubal A. Early of Va., on Tuesday, while path-pute an advance in the west. Marcu 16th, when \$522,500 will be distribu-We quote to No. 1 1th \$4 to \$57; No. 2, at ted by the laws of chance.

TNFORMATION WANTED- OF ELZEAR TNFORMATION WANTED-OF Editors GUIMONT, who left Kamouraska, P.Q., four years ago for Manitoba. When last heard from was on his way to New Orleans. Any information con-cerning him will be thankfully received by his father, JOSEPH GUIMONT, St.JANNE Lapocaterie, Kamouraska, 27-2

P.q. 2122 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 2475. The First day of Pobrary, 1386. Frescat: The Hon. Mr. Justice Caron. Joseph Meunler, formerly ina-keeper, and now clerk, of the City and District of Montreal, Pilantifi, vs. Ludger David, former-ly of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, and of the Dis-trict of Montreal, and new absent from this FroyInce of Quebec, Defendant, and Alphonso David. Esquire, of the City and District of Montreus, advocate, Tiers Saisi. On the motion of Mossrs. Downle & Lanctot, Altor-neys for the Plaintif, the Defendant is ordered to ap-pear within two months. By the Court. 27-2 GEO. II. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.C.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF **DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.** In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal. No. 8216. William Stewart Cunningham, of the City and District of Montreal, pattern-maker, Plaintiff, vs. Harry Anecil Benjamia, formoriy of the same place, now of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinols, one of the United States " America. gentleman, Defendant. On notion of Messrs. Downie & Lanctot, Attorneys for Plaintiff, the befendant is ordered to appear within twe

Months. Montreal, 29th January, 1886. 27-2 CHS. BONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Exparte Joseph Vincent, Rallway employee, of the Parish of Vaudrouil, Foiltioner for enroi en possession. The peli-tioner hereby noilfies that ho has this day pelitioned to have possession of the estate of his late wife, Dame Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Farish of Vaudreuil, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carrol, are Funnoned to exer-cise said claims within two moliths from date. Montreal, February 5th, 1886. 27-10 Attorneys for Petitioner.

MARRIED.

WIMES-JOYCE.-At Bay City, Mich., January 28th, 1886, by Rev. Father Lowry, J. A. Wimes, of the firm of Wimes & Finnigan, to Annie Joyce, daughter of Francis Joyce, Esq. 30-2

RANDALL-O'CONNOR.-AtSt. Patrick's church, on Wednesday, Feb. 3rd, by the Rev. M. Callaghan, Herbort L. Randall, ot Lewis-ton, Me., to Rachael, daughter of the late Michael O'Connor, of this city. 29-2

TAYLOR-MCNAMARA-In this city, at the Bishop's Church, by the Rev. Father Harel, Michael Taylor to Rose Ann McNamara, all of this city. [Springfield, Mass., papers please copy, 28-1 copy,

DIED

DIED BATES.—At Quebec, on Thursday morning, February 4th, William J. Bates, aged 75 years. SULLIVAN.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Sylvester Sullivan, aged 21 years. FORTUNE—At St. Paul, Minn., on Jan. 30, in her 25th year, Catherine McCabe, beloved wife of P. J. Fortune. SHEA.—In this city, on February 4th, Mar garet Shea, widow of the late Daniel Shes, na-tive of the County Kerry Ireland, aged 95 years. DALX.—At the residence of his son-in-law, J. B. Demers, Esq., N.P., Professor Michael Daly, in the 70th year of his age. New York papers please copy. New York papers please copy. Nicolet, on the 14th ultimo, Patrick White, aged

WHITE.—At Sie. Brighte de Sanits, County Nicolet, on the 14th ultimo, Patrick White, aged 73 years, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and one of the first pioneers and Irishi settlers of Sta. Brighte des Saults.—*R.I.P.* DOHERTY.—On the 1st instant, at Grand Haven, Michigan, Mary Amelia Clark, beloved wife of R. M. Doherty, formerly of Quebec.

aged \$3 years. Ottawa, Kingston and Savannah papers please